

THE MENACING RISE OF JAPAN

NINETY YEARS OF CRAFTY STATESMANSHIP
IN PICTURES

WITH A FOREWORD BY
THE RIGHT HON. LORD VANSITTART
G.C.B. G.C.M.G. M.V.O.



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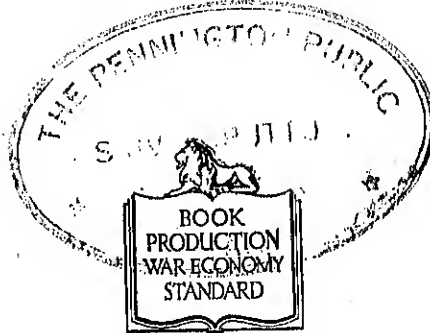
1901

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THIS BOOK IS PRODUCED IN
COMPLETE CONFORMITY WITH THE
AUTHORIZED ECONOMY STANDARDS

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FOREWORD

This is a timely little book. I have rarely met one that conveyed so much information in so brief and digestible a form. I hope that it will find a multitude of readers.

If ever two Allies were well matched, they are Germany and Japan. The German veneer is thicker, but beneath it the resemblances of pure savagery have always struck me as remarkable. A few examples taken from this short book convey all that is essential. "To all Japanese the supreme aim is the same: the greater glory of the Japanese race. If they differ it is only as to method." "Education was made into a weapon of imperialism by the ruling classes in order to inculcate into the masses belief in Japan's Divine Mission and consequently in the necessity of large armies to carry it out." "The great problem for Japan after the war will be to check the fanaticism of her military class and to alter the outlook of her people from a purely tribal one. . . . It is primarily, as with Germany, a problem of re-education."

Political alliances have mostly been *mariages de convenance*, and frequently *mésalliances*; but here are two soul-mates, two twentieth-century nations with B.C. dispositions and mentalities. The only reason why they have not recognized each other sooner has been Germany's 'superiority.' Wilhelm II and his satellites were always babbling of "the Yellow Peril," and even to-day, when two immeasurable cruelties are mated, the Germans are still humourlessly protesting that they are Europe's barrier against "the Mongol hordes." What the Japanese think of this I do not know. Probably they think very little—if at all.

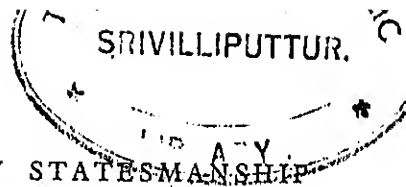
The task of re-educating two humourless peoples, who have been lengthily drilled into barbarism, will be no easy one. We cannot hope to undo a hundred and fifty years of German mis-education in less than fifty. That is the estimate of an optimist if the result is to be sincere and enduring. To reform "the Prussians of the East" will probably take longer. On the other hand, it may be more drastically taken in hand. There is in the United States certainly less illusion about the Japanese than about the Germans. The Japanese seem, perhaps happily, to have achieved a record in the unlovable. Consequently Anglo-Saxon leaders and propaganda have made relatively little effort to conceal the fact that we are really fighting, and will have to re-educate, the Japanese nation. There has been a little conventional patter about

'war-lords,' but nothing like that pertinacious nonsense about only fighting Nazism and not the Germans. There has been no concerted ostrichism in the case of the more natural—and so less culpable—savages. The job may therefore be done more effectively, though with even greater difficulty.

There is at least one great consolation in all this. In the long run, and at the cost of infinite suffering, all things have worked together for good in the sense that the civilized have got into one camp and the uncivilized into the other; and the civilized are going to win. In looking back we may well blush to think that we were ever allied to such people as the Japanese. It was right, even providential, that we parted and that the Germans took our place. There is now a chance—which would not else have existed—of reforming *both* the world's gangsters.

VANSITTART

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NINETY YEARS OF CRAFTY STATESMANSHIP



ONE OF THE most remarkable national phenomena of the past ninety years is the series of rapid transitions in the development of Japan. From a Western point of view there appear to be three fairly clear-cut stages in the progress of the Rising Sun. During the first period the Japanese were looked upon with benevolent amusement as 'quaint' people, reminiscent of W. S. Gilbert's parody, particularly on account of their strenuous efforts to ape the West; then followed a time when they became an 'amazing people,' and from this stage there was

but one short step—taken since the dawn of the century—to the attitude of presumptuous aggressiveness which they have developed with systematic cunning and scientific precision.

A bridge between Japan and Western civilization was opened in 1854, when Commodore Perry, an envoy of the United States of America, signed a treaty with the Bakufu (the military Government of the Shogun). This was the first stage in placing Japanese relations with the outside world on a reasonable basis and in opening up the country to foreign intercourse, which in reality proved to be the opening of the world to Japan.

Soon Britain, France, and Holland also came to terms with Japan, and trade was developed with these countries. Until the arrival of Perry power was in the hands of the shogun, or military ruler, the Emperor being a mere figurehead politically and actually living in penury. The arrival of Perry and contact with the outside world proved a strong impetus to the national revolution which then took place, overthrowing the powerful rule of the Shogun and restoring the Emperor, at least in outward appearance, to his former glory, real power being gradually concentrated more and more in the hands of *big business and the military*.

At the end of the eighteenth century there had arisen a 'Shinto revival' associated with the name of the scholar Motoori. Shinto (the primitive tribal cult of the Japanese race)

postulates the divine origin of the Japanese Emperor. It had long been overlaid by Buddhism and Chinese thought, to which, being devoid of morals, ethics, and philosophy, it had nothing to oppose. The god-Emperors, instead of being divine rulers, tried to detach themselves from the Wheel of Existence by abdicating and becoming Buddhist monks, while the Shogun usurped all real power.

By the end of the eighteenth century Buddhism had lost its vitality, owing partly to the totalitarian tendencies of the regime of the Tokugawa Shoguns (1603-1868). Furthermore, this revived interest in Shinto was combined with the study of the Kingly Way of Confucius.

To the Neo-Shinto scholars then examining the ancient chronicles of Japan the position of the Emperor in seclusion in Kyoto—while the Shogun, a mere subject, lorded it over the land—seemed intolerable. At the same time the Japanese became aware, through intercourse with the Dutch at Deshima, off Nagasaki, that the West was making great scientific progress.

The cry which swept the country, "Restore the Emperor," was used to whip up the fierce nationalism and aggressive spirit which now face us in modern Japan. All the excitement of opening up the country and discovering what the rest of the world looked like, what it did and thought, together with each triumph of Japanese policy and industry, was associated in the popular mind with the restoration of the Emperor and with the rehabilitation of Shinto.

The imperial restoration coincided with a social revolution. The despised merchants and industrialists, who were fifth in the order of classes before the revolution—lower even than the humble peasants—had been growing in power throughout the Tokugawa era; their position became assured after the restoration. They called for a greater expansion of trade with the formerly hated white 'barbarians' and gave promise of obtaining hegemony for Japan by financial methods and by the dumping of cheap goods in foreign markets. Both the privileged feudal classes and the parvenu industrial and commercial elements strove towards the same goal—the ultimate glory of Japan—though seeking it through different channels.

Their aggressiveness went hand in hand with this ambition. Exploiting the revival of the Shinto myth, which proclaimed the divine origin of the Emperor, the ruling classes traded on the idea that a divine mission impelled all steps of Japanese aggrandizement.

This first revealed itself in the war against China, from whom Japan in 1895 secured Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, as well as the Kwantung Peninsula, to the south of Manchuria. Elated by this first walk-over success, Japan set out on a long trail of

aggressive wars. In 1904 she treacherously attacked Russia, using methods similar to those employed at Pearl Harbour; in this conflict Japan virtually won Korea.

In 1914 Japan joined the Allies in the hope of being on the winning side and so improving her own position. She saw an excellent opportunity to annex strategic stepping-stones across the Pacific and to expand her navy. As soon as the war broke out she seized the German concession at Kiaochow, and in 1919 she was given the mandate of the former German-owned Marshall and Caroline Islands—wonderful key-points for her plans in the Pacific.

In 1927 the stage was set for her new conquests in China, where she intended to eliminate all foreign influence. She did her best to foment the civil war that had broken out there and when China was sufficiently weakened and the West was in the throes of an economic crisis she invaded Manchuria. That was in 1931, the crucial year when the League Powers should have first applied strong sanctions against aggressors but failed to do so.

Step by step Japanese imperialism grew, strengthened by the illusion of a 'divine mission.' Each new addition to the Empire, each new human and material sacrifice, was explained as an imperative necessity for the greater glory of the Rising Sun. This also determined the stealthy penetration of Indo-China and Thailand to 'protect' them against the 'rapacious' British and Americans.

The Japanese war-lords made use of the embarrassments of the Anglo-Saxon countries and their consequent desire to avoid conflict in the Pacific. To avoid such a conflict London and Washington even continued to supply Japan for a time with raw materials for armaments. When her military storehouses were full and her plans had matured Japan struck at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, at the very moment when her special peace envoys were smiling and bowing in the traditional Japanese manner within the precincts of the White House.

These bare ninety years from 1854 till 1942 sufficed Japan to overtake the progress of centuries in the West. From a backward Asiatic feudal province Japan became a mighty world empire with unlimited dreams realized by ruthless energy and calculated cunning.

The world, which had been led to think of Japan as the picturesque home of cherry-trees, gay geisha, and humble peasants toiling in the valleys below the sacred Mount Fuji, became suddenly aware of the grim side of Japanese nature, of her boundless ambitions and imperialistic dreams. The white man, it seemed, was to be ejected from Asia, bag and baggage, and the flag of the Rising Sun was to flutter unchallenged throughout the Pacific, heralding the divine mission of the Japanese. All the energies of both militarism and business interests were harnessed to this end.

The collection of pictures presented in this book unfolds this astonishing development. It reveals the amazing aptitude of the Japanese to copy the West, thanks to centuries of craftsmanship, and shows the staying-power of native Japanese traditions which still govern the thoughts of the masses and which teach them to consider death for their divine Emperor the highest, the supreme good.

Japan consists of islands stretching 2500 miles along the eastern coast of Asia. Despite the isolation of many of these islands, Japan has achieved, on the whole, a remarkable degree of cultural unity.

The history of Japan may be summarized in a few periods:

An era of transition, as mainland cultures and influences are slowly transplanted and absorbed (about A.D. 300-700).

The Nara era—a golden age of Buddhist culture and of the rise of a specific Japanese civilization (seventh and eighth centuries).

The Heian era, marked by the rule of the aristocratic and feudal clans. This is the classical age of Japan, when Kyoto was the capital (ninth to thirteenth century).

The Kamakura era, characterized by the rise of feudalism and the rule of the Daimyo (military nobility), the coming of Zen Buddhism and a new virile age (thirteenth to fifteenth century).

The Ashikaga era, marking a further triumph of feudalism ending in an age of decorative profusion (fifteenth to seventeenth centuries).

The Tokugawa era, representing the popularization of culture in Japan, the beginning of the police regime and the regimentation of the masses, and the beginnings of a commercial system (1603-1868).

The Meiji and post-Meiji eras, characterized by the changed policy towards intercourse with 'foreigners,' expansion beyond the Japanese islands, the decision to industrialize the land, and the removal of the Court from the ancient city of Kyoto to the new and modern capital, Tokyo. A modern Constitution was introduced in 1889, followed by the reorganization of postal services, currency, and banking and educational systems, and the abolition of all special privileges hitherto accorded to foreigners, such as extra-territoriality.

In the shaping of modern Japan, as in all rising countries, the conflicting interests of politicians—Conservative, Liberal, or even Socialist—played a part. But to all Japanese the supreme aim is the same: the greater glory of the Japanese race. If they differ it is only as to method. Therefore the conflicting politicians fought over the method of achieving an end on which they were all agreed.

Special attention was paid to the elimination of illiteracy, which has been fought tooth and nail, so that it is now reduced to 5 per cent. Incidentally, instead of eliminating the complications with which their language is teeming, the Japanese look upon their language as a national secret code: ideal for obscuring facts and for saying something altogether different from what is meant. Education was made into a weapon of imperialism by the ruling classes in order to inculcate into the masses belief in Japan's Divine Mission and consequently in the necessity of large armies to carry it out.

Japanese home propaganda was mainly based on three points:

- (1) The claim that Japan had to feed many more people per square mile as compared with India, for example. This is largely misleading. The Japanese have never populated their northern island, and it is only by compulsion that some Japanese have migrated to Manchuria. The truth is that the Japanese will not migrate if they can help it, unless to countries where they can undercut labour and yet live on a Western standard, such as North and South America or parts of the British Empire. They are unwilling to go to Manchuria or Sakhalin, where they saw no profit in competing with the local inhabitants.
- (2) Dependence on imported raw materials. Only 15 per cent. of her imports were foodstuffs and 15 per cent. ready-made goods, while 70 per cent. were raw materials.
- (3) Security against foreign aggression.

The last two propaganda points were, of course, equally misleading, for, had the Japanese not been so aggressive and had they not alarmed their neighbours, they would never have had any need to worry about lack of raw materials. World markets would have remained open for them had they not engaged in unfair competition by dumping goods on foreign markets and selling them at an uneconomic level. The Tokyo Government granted large subsidies enabling Japanese exporters to reduce the prices of Japanese goods to a suicidal level with which others could not compete. The countries affected, therefore, had to defend themselves against such trading methods by heavy customs barriers.

Throughout the history of Japan in the past ninety years, which this book illustrates, there runs a note of duplicity and treachery which recalls Hitler at his worst. The contemptible tactics which sent a special Japanese Envoy with peace offers to Washington while at the same time the blow was being prepared and dealt at Pearl Harbour, were only the latest trick employed by Japan to further her dream of world domination.

Naturally, from the point of view of the Japanese—and, indeed, of all who consider

themselves *Herrenvölker*—the sacred end justifies the vile means. Therefore to them it does not matter what methods are employed as long as the interests of Japan are furthered.

There was, indeed, no need for Japan to take lessons in this respect from Nazi Germany. Immediately after Commodore Perry's visit in 1853, Shoin Yoshida, an Eastern forerunner of Hitler, founded a school, the *Matsushita Sonjuku*, the sum total of his teachings being tantamount to a Japanese *Mein Kampf*. In his lectures Yoshida laid down the grand strategy of Japanese imperial expansion, which has been carried out so far to the letter. In 1927 General Baron Tanaka is said to have submitted to his Emperor the now famous secret "Memorial" outlining the tactics to be employed for Japan's drive for world power. Although described at the time as a forgery—it probably was not written by Tanaka—it is a strange and grim fact that what has happened in the Pacific area during this generation has been in strict keeping with "The Tanaka Memorial."

Japan is unworthy to own colonies. Whatever blunders other nations may have committed in their colonies, they have usually honoured the conception of Justice. The Japanese have not. All who have come under the Japanese heel hate them bitterly, since they do not acknowledge that others can have views, let alone rights. After all, have they not been taught to believe that the Emperor of Japan is a god—and can the Emperor of Japan be a god to anyone but a Japanese?

There is also no shortage of quislings ready to serve the cause of Japan in the East. In fact, during the last ten years Japanese agents have assiduously enlisted quislings in China, India, Malaya, Burma, and in the Indies, but, as is the fate of all traitors, when the conquerors arrive the native quislings are given little opportunity of collecting the hoped-for reward. The Chinese quislings, with their puppet Government at Nanking, doubtless rue their treachery and their cowardly bending to Japanese will. Occupied Malaya, Burma, and the Netherlands East Indies are experiencing pure and simple military exploitation.

Notwithstanding the veneer of Western progress and the façade of a Constitution and parliamentary system, Japan is politically back where she started ninety years ago. The Empire of the Rising Sun is ruled by a system strongly reminiscent of the Shogunate before Commodore Perry's arrival, except that the Shogun's powers are now being wielded by the fanatical Army and Navy clique.

Indeed, the great problem for Japan after the war will be to check the fanaticism of her military class and to alter the outlook of her people from a purely tribal one to one compatible with world order based on 'give and take,' mutual tolerance and esteem. It is primarily, as with Germany, a problem of re-education.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT JAPAN

AREA AND POPULATION. Before the incorporation of Manchukuo the Japanese Empire had an area of 148,756 square miles with a population of 72,222,700. Although Manchukuo is nominally a separate country under a Manchu Emperor, it is really part of the Greater Japanese Empire, which at the outbreak of the present war had an area of 1,064,444 square miles and a population of 97,697,555 (1938 census). Tokyo has a population of 6,581,000.

THE LAND. The southernmost part of the Japanese islands is sub-tropical, the northernmost part is sub-arctic. The coastline is deeply indented, and has a length of 17,150 miles. Three-fourths of the country is mountainous land, and only the remaining quarter can be cultivated. About three-fifths of the arable land is in the hands of small peasants; the remainder is managed by tenants. The main produce is rice (in 1938 1,47,567 acres were sown and 9,633,355 metric tons were produced). Wheat is next in importance (731,143 acres sown and 1,388,486 metric tons produced).

MINERAL WEALTH. The latest figures available are for 1936, when 22,198,000 ounces of gold, 77,973,000 kilos of copper, 39,066,000 kilos of zinc, 342,647 metric tons of pig iron, and 291,374 metric tons of steel were produced.

COMMUNICATIONS. The total length of roads in Japan is 594,491 miles. The first railway in Japan was built in 1872 between Tokyo and Yokohama (18 miles). In 1936 there were 15,254 miles in operation. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. The number of Japanese-owned steamers in 1939 was 2337, their gross tonnage 5,629,845. In addition there are about 16,000 small sailing vessels of Japanese style totalling about a million tons.

CURRENCY. 1 yen consists of 100 sen. One yen is stabilized at 1s. 2d. The gold standard was suspended on December 31, 1931, to check the efflux of gold.

TRADE. Imports in 1939: 2,917,000,000 yen (2,663,337,000 in 1938).

SOVEREIGN. The personal name of the present Emperor of Japan is Hirohito. This is, however, never used by the Japanese. His reign title is Showa (Righteous Peace), by which name he will be known to posterity. He was born in Tokyo on April 29, 1901; he succeeded his father, the Emperor Yoshi Hito, on December 25th, 1926, and was married on January 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903). They have seven children; the Crown Prince was born on December 23, 1933.

GOVERNMENT. By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor rules with the assistance of a Cabinet appointed by him and responsible to him. There is a Privy Council which is consulted by the Emperor. It is the Emperor's prerogative to sanction laws prepared by the Imperial Diet which has a House of Peers (404 members) and a House of Representatives (466 members). The Army has direct personal access to the Emperor, a privilege of which nefarious use has been made.

EDUCATION. The percentage of illiteracy in the country is only 5 per cent. English is the language of commerce and a required study in the high schools. Elementary education is compulsory, and there are six imperial universities, the first having been founded in 1877 at Tokyo.

RELIGION. In 1940 Buddhism, Christianity, Sectarian Shinto, and later Islam were recognized as "religions" and placed—for their better regimentation—under the department of Education. State Shinto (the cult of the Emperor, the imperial ancestors, the land and the people of Japan) was declared not to be a "religion"; its priests, however, are State officials. This ruse enables the Japanese to force attendance at Shinto ceremonies on members of all faiths on the legal fiction that such ceremonies are not religious. In point of fact, the Japanese have never concealed the fact that to them Shinto is the serious business of life and that they only tolerate other religions as long as they conform to the required pattern for their political potentialities.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

(According to the official Japanese chronology—*not* according to modern investigation.)

B.C.

- 660. Coronation of Jimmu, the first emperor, at Yamato.
- 585. Death of Jimmu at Kashiwa-bara, at the age of 127 years.
- 300. Legendary date of earthquake supposed to have formed Mount Fuji and Lake Biwa.

A.D.

- 97-112. Prince Yamatodake, legendary hero, conquers southern and eastern provinces.
- 200. Empress Jingo leads an army to conquer Korea.
- 405. Art of writing introduced from Korea.
- 462. The Emperor Yuriaku encourages the cultivation of silkworms.
- 540. Chinese and Koreans emigrate to Japan.
- 552. Buddhism first introduced to Japan from Korea.
- 572. Shotoku Taishi born. Great reformer and Buddhist apostle. During his life (died 621) Chinese systems of government and civilization adopted.
- 602. Chinese calendar adopted.
- 610. Census taken of the population, which amounted to five millions.
- 545. Completion of reforms initiated by Shotoku Taishi.
- 581. Costumes of every class regulated by the Emperor Temmu.
- 709. Establishment of the capital at Nara.
- 712. Kojiki ("Record of Ancient Matters"), oldest Japanese book, compiled.
- 736. Population recorded as more than eight and a half millions.
- 774-834. Kobo Daishi, Buddhist saint and inventor of Hiragana syllabary.
- 808. Transference of the capital to Kyoto.
- 850. Native school of art founded by Kose-no-Kanaoka.
- 1000-1100. Taira and Minamoto clans become rivals in terrible civil wars.
- 1140. Rebellion of Masakado, grandson of the founder of the Taira family.
- 1161. Kiyomori, head of Taira clan, assumes power on defeat of Minamoto clan.
- 1181. Death of Kiyomori, the great Taira leader.
- 1184. Taira crushed at Battle of Ichi-no-Tani near modern town of Kobe.
- 1185. Minamoto overthrow and annihilate the Taira in sea-fight at Dan-no-ura.
- 1192. Yoritomo Minamoto (died 1198) establishes Shogunate at Kamakura.
- 1205-1333. Hojo family exercise political control of Empire.
- 1225. Death of Masago, wife of Yoritomo, one of the notable women of Japan.
- 1252. The great bronze statue of Buddha, the Dai Butsu, is cast at Kamakura.
- 1274-81. Kublai Khan, founder of Mongol dynasty, repulsed at attempts at invasion.

A.D.

- 1298. Name of Japan first made known to Europe by Marco Polo.
- 1330-1500. Renewal of civil wars.
- 1333. Kamakura stormed. Hojo family destroyed by supporters of Emperor Daigo.
- 1333-92. Rival Imperial dynasties; northern at Saga, southern at Yoshino.
- 1338-1565. Ashikaga dynasty of Shoguns govern Empire. Civil war continues.
- 1524. Kamakura again destroyed, and ceases to be a town of importance.
- 1542. Visit of Portuguese traders. Iyeyasu, founder of Tokugawa Shogunate, born.
- 1549. Christianity introduced by St Francis Xavier, the Portuguese Jesuit.
- 1564. Ota Nobunaga becomes military dictator.
- 1571. Nobunaga destroys great fortress-monastery on Mount Hiei near Kyoto.
- 1582. Violent death of Nobunaga. Hideyoshi becomes military dictator. Mission sent to Pope by Japanese Christians.
- 1587. Japanese Christians found to number more than 200,000.
- 1590. Yedo founded by Iyeyasu. The Jesuit, Valignani, accredited ambassador.
- 1592. Korea invaded by Hideyoshi. Hostilities ceased in 1598.
- 1598. First European Christian martyrs crucified at Nagasaki.
- 1600. Tokugawa Shogunate founded by Iyeyasu after victory of Sekigahara. Will Adams, the first Englishman (in Dutch employ) to land in Japan, remains as ship-builder and adviser at the Emperor's request.
- 1609. Dutch factory established at Hirado.
- 1611. Christians expelled from Court by Iyeyasu.
- 1613. Second mission to Pope. First English ship reaches Japan. English factory established.
- 1614. Edict against Christianity and expulsion of Jesuits.
- 1615. Capture of Castle of Osaka by Iyeyasu from Hideyori.
- 1616. Death of Iyeyasu.
- 1620-50. Feudal system completed in Japan.
- 1624. Christianity persecuted and Japan closed to all but Dutch.
- 1635. Edict forbids building of sea-going ships; destroys maritime enterprise.
- 1637. Isolation of Japan completed by Iyemitsu, the third Tokugawa Shogun.
- 1638. Destruction of the town of Shimbara, massacre of Christians.
- 1639. Dutch confined to small island in Nagasaki harbour.
- 1640. Large Portuguese embassy appeal against expulsion of their countrymen. All but thirteen beheaded.
- 1672. The *Return*, a British ship, visits Nagasaki. Reception refused by Japanese.
- 1702. Great destruction by earthquake and tidal wave, and walls of Yedo Castle destroyed.
- 1707. Last eruption of Mount Fuji.
- 1804. Russian embassy sent to Japan is rebuffed.
- 1808. The *Phaeton*, a British frigate, enters Nagasaki harbour.
- 1853-54. Commodore Perry visits Japan; first treaty between United States and Japan signed in 1854.

A.D.

- 1857-59. Commercial treaties with United States, Great Britain, and other European Powers.
- 1861. British Legation in Tokyo attacked by conservative fanatics.
- 1862-63. Richardson, a British subject, murdered. British fleet bombard Kagoshima.
- 1864. Bombardment of Shimonoseki by fleets of Great Britain, France, Holland, and United States.
- 1867. Beginning of reign of the Mutsuhito, Meiji Emperor. Yoshinobu, last Shogun, resigns: feudal military government ends.
- 1868. Kobe and Osaka opened to foreign trade. Representatives of Treaty Powers received by Emperor.
- 1869. Project of railway between Yokohama and Tokyo backed by Government.
- 1871. Feudalism abolished by Imperial decree. European reforms introduced.
- 1872. Opening of first railway. Population over 33 millions.
- 1873. Gregorian calendar adopted, but dating by reigns continues.
- 1876. Korea recognized as independent of China. Wearing of swords by Samurai prohibited. Warriors' pensions commuted.
- 1877. Satsuma reactionary rebellion quelled by new Imperial army.
- 1878. Okubo, great Liberal minister, assassinated by Satsuma sympathizers.
- 1880. New codes of law founded on Code Napoléon.
- 1885. New system of local government inaugurated.
- 1889. Proclamation by Emperor of new Constitution.
- 1894. Sino-Japanese war commences. Invasion of Manchuria. New treaty signed opening all Japan to foreign trade.
- 1895. Peace treaty with China signed at Shimonoseki.
- 1899. Consular jurisdiction abolished. Formosa ceded to Japan.
- 1900. Boxer rising in China. Japan joins international relief expedition.
- 1902. First treaty of alliance concluded between Great Britain and Japan.
- 1904. War with Russia. Japanese land in Korea. Port Arthur besieged.
- 1905. Russians surrender Port Arthur and lose Battle of Mukden. Russian fleet annihilated at Tsushima. Portsmouth treaty ends war. Russia cedes half Sahhalien and evacuates Manchuria. Korea recognized as Japanese sphere of influence, including the Peninsula. Alliance with Great Britain renewed.
- 1907. Korean protectorate established by Japan.
- 1908. Restrictions on Japanese immigration into California.
- 1909. Prince Ito, maker of Modern Japan, assassinated by a Korean.
- 1910. Russia and Japan demarcate spheres in Manchuria. Korea annexed.
- 1911. Alliance with Great Britain renewed.
- 1912. Meiji Emperor dies and Taisho (Great Righteousness) Emperor succeeds.
- 1914. War with Germany. Kiaochow captured.
- 1918. Japan joins Allies in expedition to Russia.
- 1921. Washington Conference. Rights in insular Pacific possessions guaranteed: Anglo-Japanese alliance ended: Naval Armaments treaty.

- A.D.
- 1923. Great Tokyo earthquake. 200,000 estimated killed.
 - 1924. New American immigration law excludes Japanese.
 - 1926. Taisho Emperor dies; Showa period begins.
 - 1932. Japan invades China and sets up "Protectorate of Manchukuo." Premier Mu assassinated by reactionaries.
 - 1933. Japan announces withdrawal from League of Nations.
 - 1936. Nationalist purge. Military government formed. German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact.
 - 1937. Hostilities with China begin.
 - 1939. Border clashes between Japanese and Russians. German-Russian pact; Japan scraps anti-Comintern pact.
 - 1940. Occupation "by treaty" of Indo-China.
 - 1941. Non-aggression treaty with Russia. Pearl Harbour attacked. Japan declares war on United States and Great Britain.

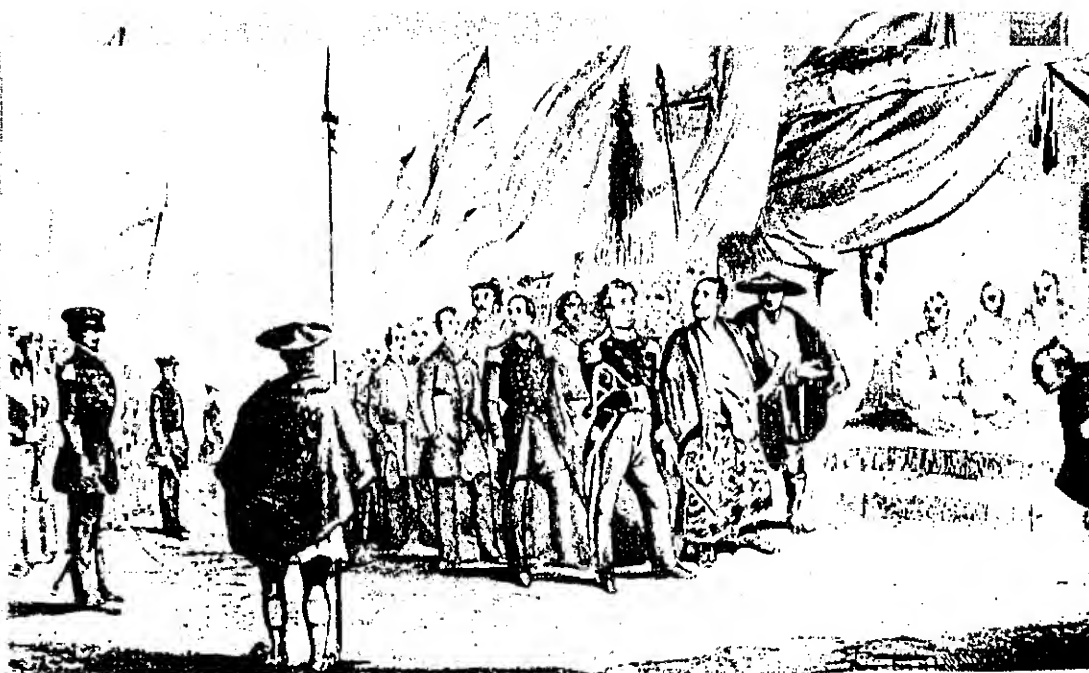
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In a few cases it has been impossible to make acknowledgment of indebtedness owing to the destruction by enemy action of records showing the ownership of illustrations included in this collection.

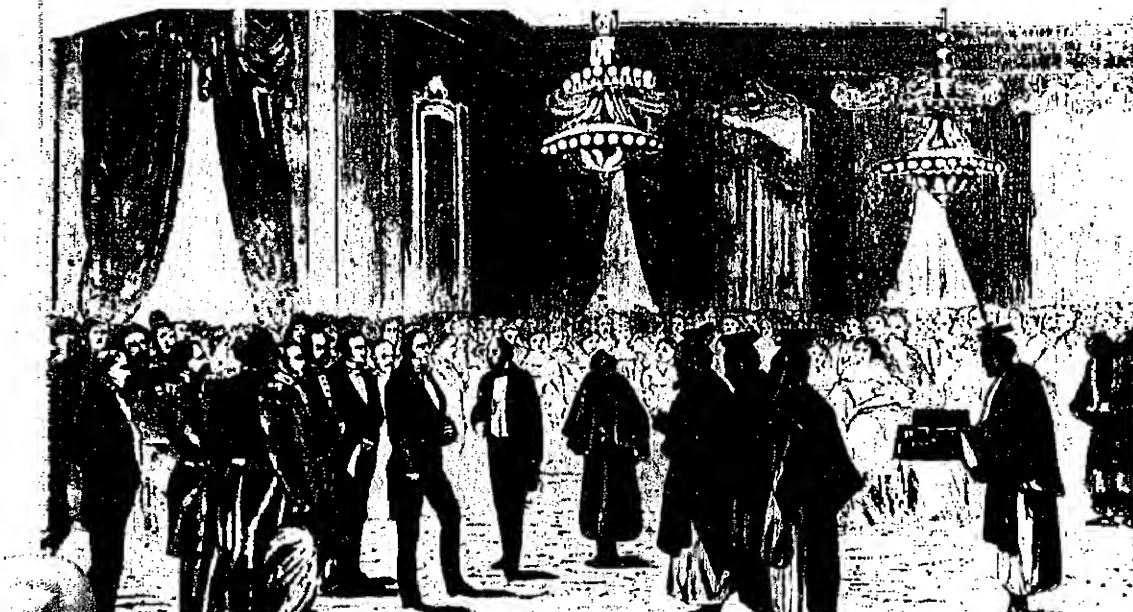


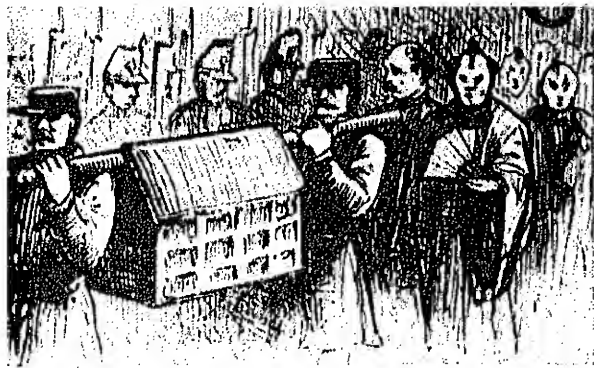
White Settlers in Japan. About the year 1600 Dutch seafarers obtained scanty trading privileges on humili-



6. Opening Japan to foreigners. At first the authorities were panic-stricken, but eventually Perry was received. This important milestone in Japan's history is often described as the 'opening of Japan to foreigners,' but it is more accurate to describe the occasion as the opening of the world to Japan.

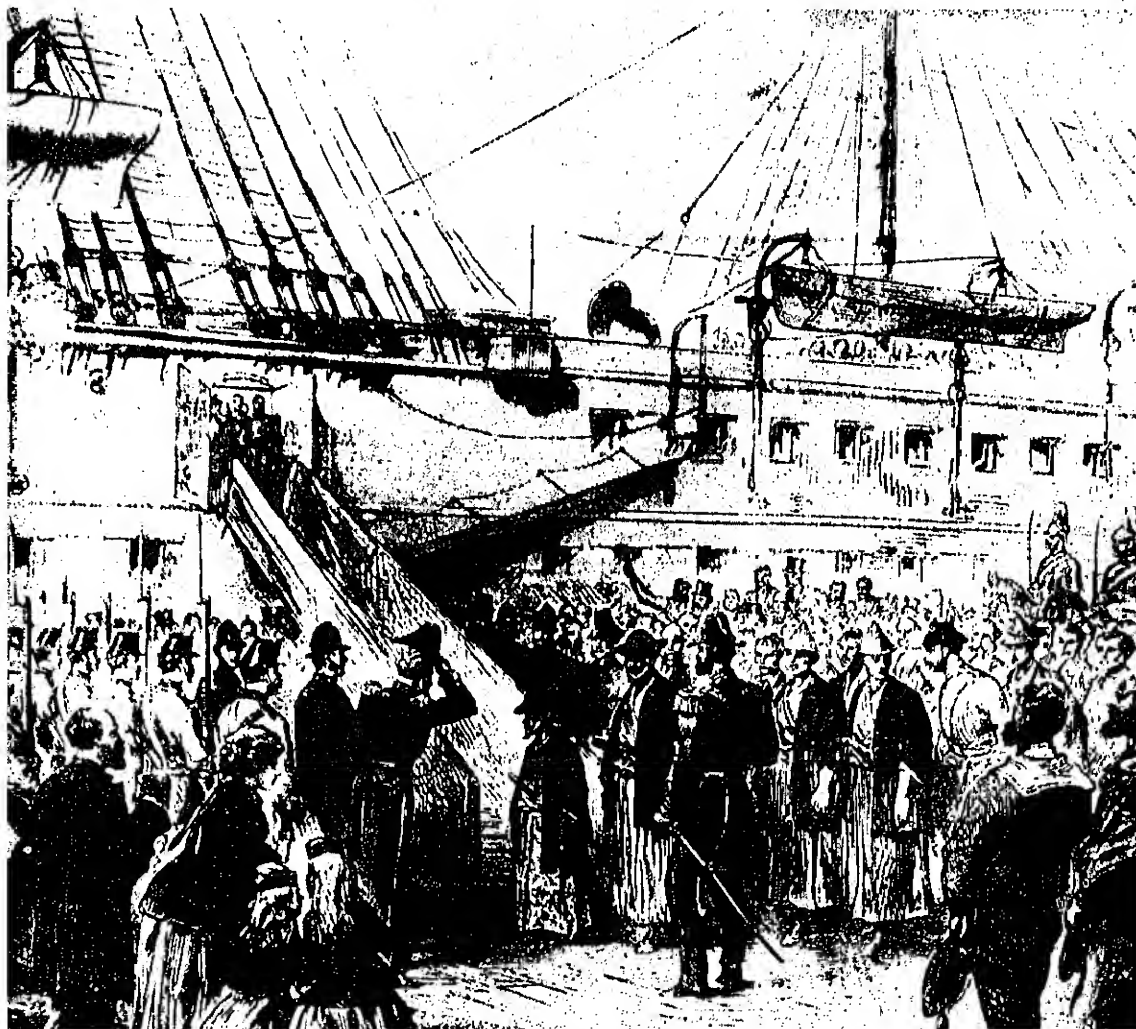
7. The First Nippon Ambassadors. Having decided to abandon its isolation, the rulers of the country sent an embassy to the Government of the United States in 1860. Regarded as great curiosities, the Japanese emissaries were received regally by President Buchanan.

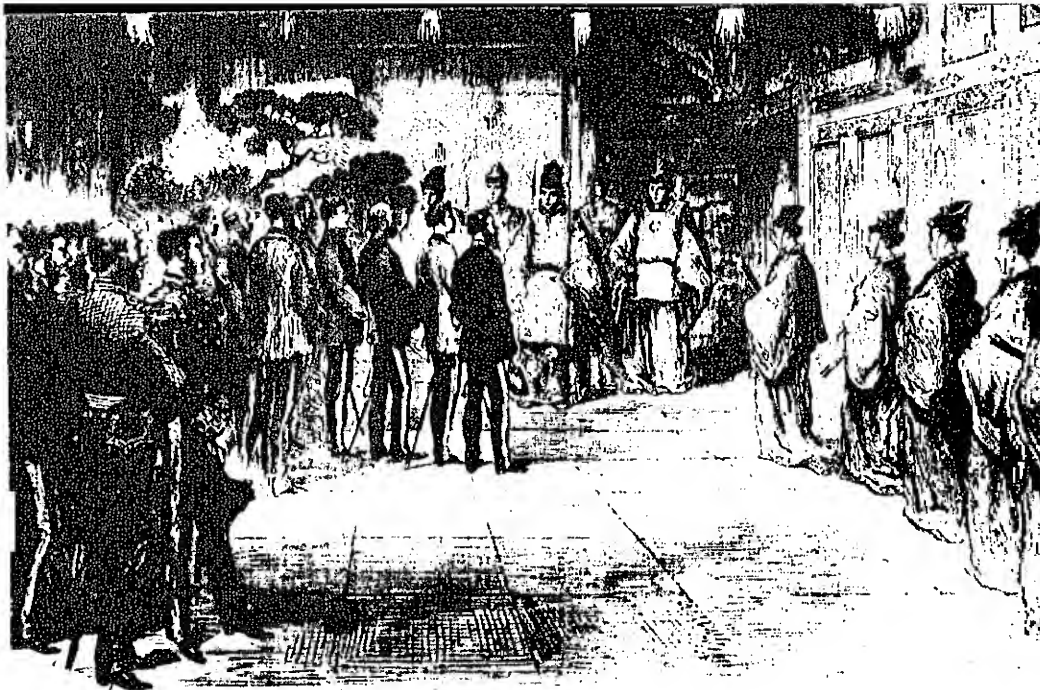




Objects of the mission were to establish a treaty of amity and commerce—concluded in 1858 between Japan and Mr Harris, the agent of the U.S.—for formal ratification and to report to the Shogun about the outside world.

A Japanese Prince visits Portsmouth. Once the Japanese realized they could not expel the 'barbarians' they decided learn everything from them, in order to place Japan among the great nations. To achieve this object missions were t to foreign countries, one of the first being the visit of Prince Tokugawa Minbutaiho to England.





10. Sir Harry Parkes received by the Shogun. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, played an important part in the overthrow of the old feudal system by the "Three Clans League," a coalition of Japan's progressive clans who jockeyed the young Meiji on the throne, ending the power of the Shogunate.

11. A Japanese Bodyguard for the British Minister. To protect Sir Harry Parkes from the violent prejudice against foreigners and reforms the Shogun provided a guard.





. The Engineers of the Revolution of 1867. The coalition which brought about the revolution of 1867 was the creation of a group of Samurai (Knights Errant) who realized the necessity for abolishing the old feudal system if Japan was to see herself to a powerful and modern state.

. The First Mission to France. This was the first embassy sent by Japan to Paris—typical of the many Samurai emissaries sent out to observe and report all.





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The First Mission to France. This was the first embassy sent by Japan to Paris—typical of the many Samurai sent out to observe and report all.





14. The Emperor Meiji. In 1867 Meiji ascended the throne, and during his reign a wholesale introduction of European reforms took place.



15. The Emperor Taisho and his Empress, Meiji succeeded by Taisho, and the new Taisho ("Righteousness") period began.

16, 17. The present Emperor in two rôles. In 1926 Hirohito ascended the throne as the Showa ("Enlightened Peace") Emperor, but he quickly became the tool of the war-mongers.





Three Imperial Generations. The little figure in the foreground of the group is the present Emperor of Japan



19. The Samurai, or the "two-sworded class," were hereditary soldiers who possessed special rights. They correspond to medieval knights of Europe.



20. These are priests of the Nichiren sect, of about 600 years' standing. They often collect ostensibly for the building of temples, but use them for their own purposes.

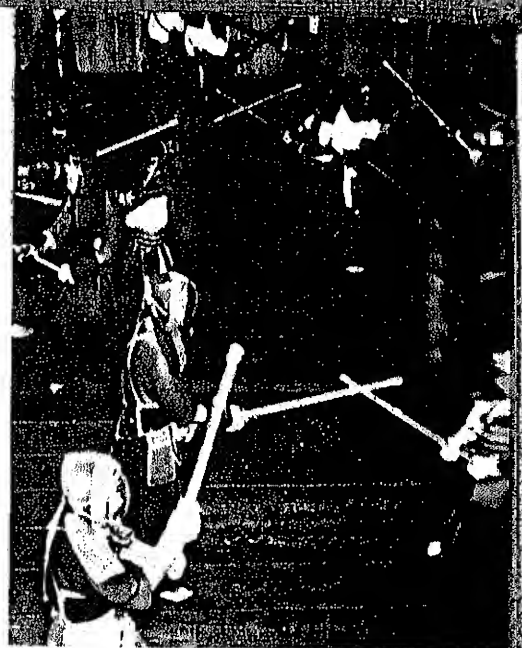
THE BACKBONE OF MILITARY AND ECCLESIASTIC JAPAN

21. Samurai pageants, with all the traditional pomp and ceremony, are a regular feature of Japanese life. These pageants aim at inculcating into the young the Samurai ideals of loyalty unto death and the sublimeness of self-sacrifice for Japan.





22. Ceremonious Sports. More importance is attached to spiritual culture than to physical exercise in practising the traditional sport of archery. Every movement must be strictly ceremonious.



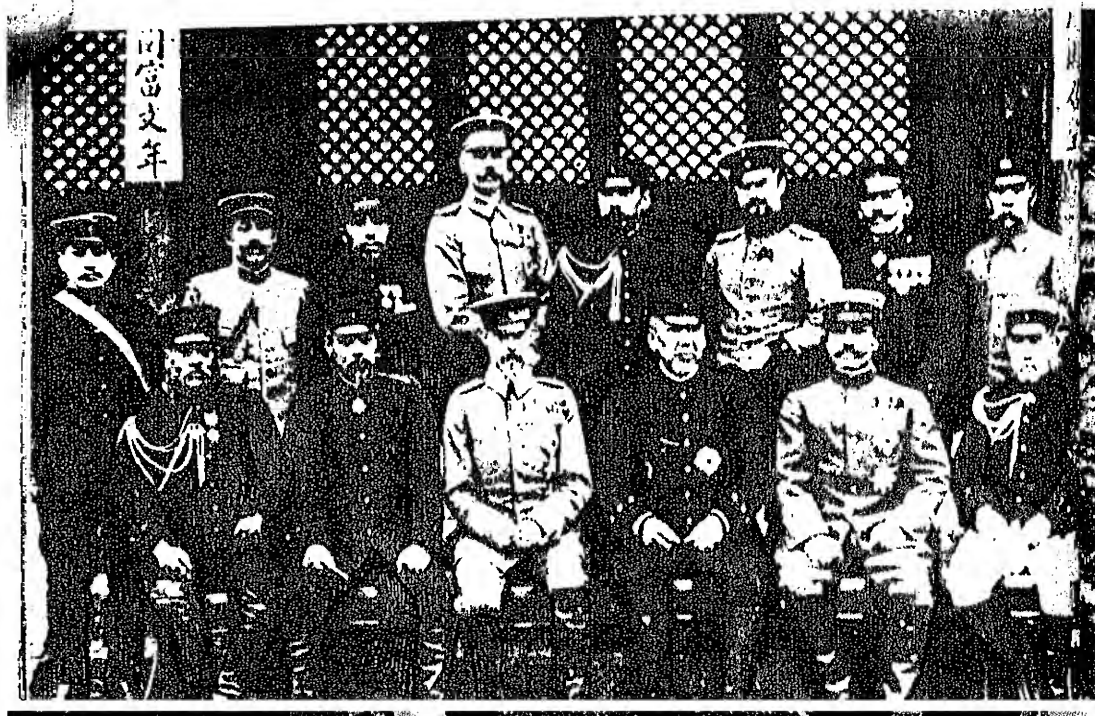
23. Traditional Fencing. This Samurai art is practised in all schools from a very early age. The black waist-cover indicates that the wearer is a qualified expert.

24. School-children's military exercises. No effort is spared to permeate the minds of the young with the military spirit of Japan. Children gather in school grounds each morning for physical exercises, frequently to music provided by military bands.





25, 26. The Japanese Chameleon. To catch up with the military and naval superiority of Western nations, specialists were brought from Europe. At first the Japanese Army had French instructors and posed as French soldiers. When, after 1871, German instructors were engaged the faithful pupils quickly changed to the German style.





28. **The Perfect Imitators.** To emphasize their military valour, foreign exploits were simply transformed in Japanese deeds of glory. The picture above is a British artist's impression of British troops in action in the Sudan 84. The one below is a Japanese impression of Japanese troops in action in China in 1895.

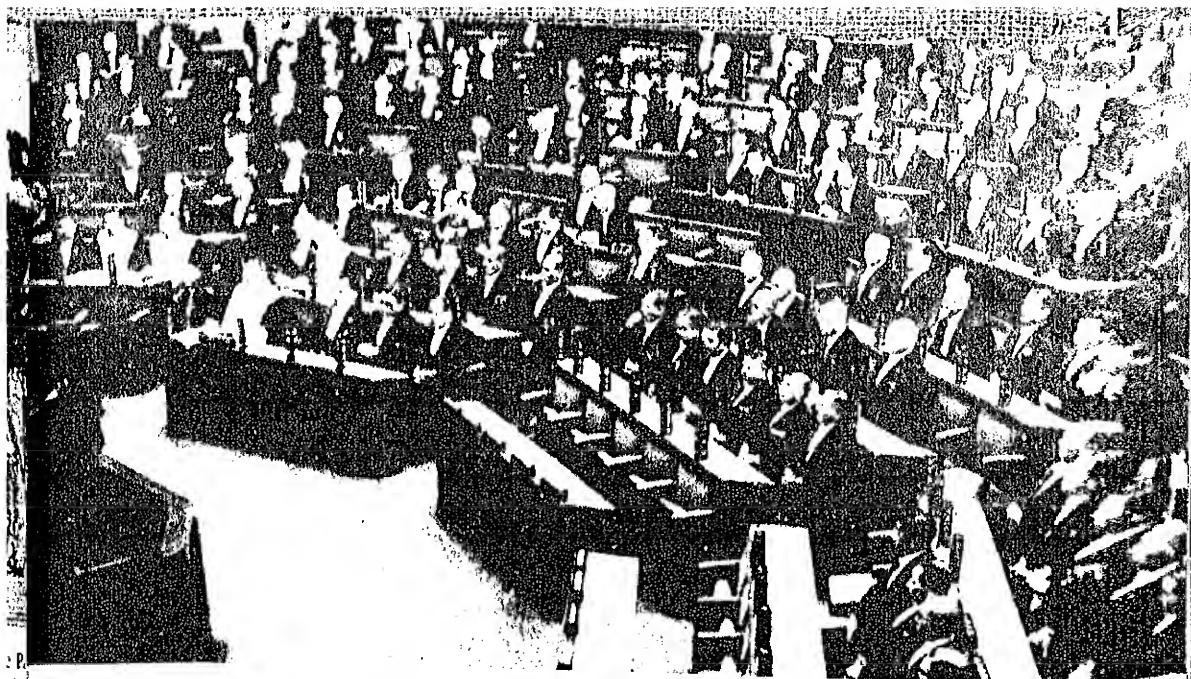




29. **European Constitution for Japan.** One of the major reforms introduced during the Meiji reign was the parliamentary system. In 1899 the Emperor Meiji in the new Palace in Tokyo read from the Throne the new Constitution which in fact proved to be mere claptrap.

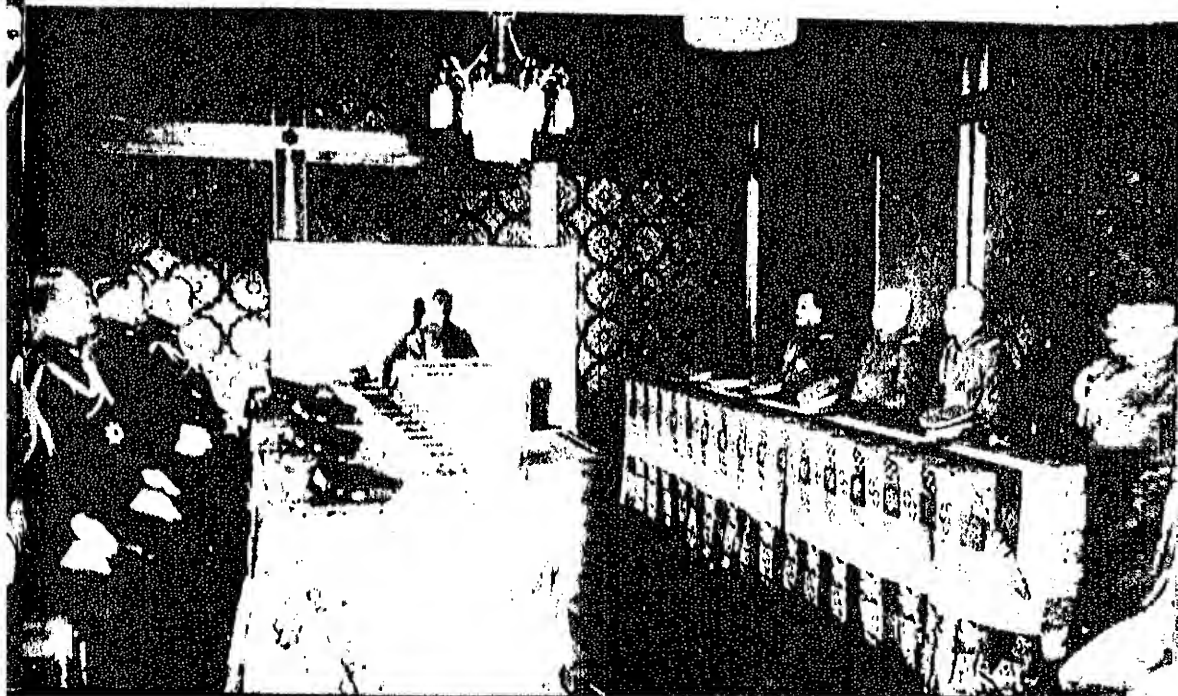
30. **New Constitution—New Uniforms.** After the defeat of the Shogunate the first Japanese Cabinet, to emphasize an era of Western reforms, presented itself in its newly adopted European diplomatic attire.





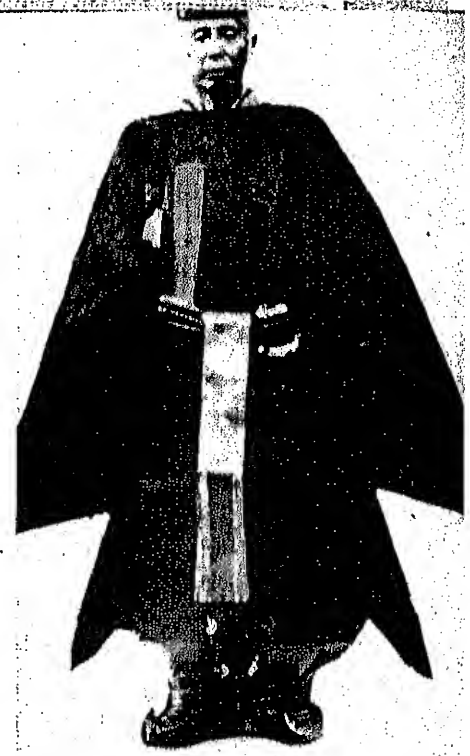
1. The Perfect Parliamentary Disguise. With the introduction of the new Constitution European labels of nobility and Parliamentary terms were adopted. The Upper House consists of the peerage, nominees of the Emperor and representatives of the wealthiest taxpayers.

2. Where the destinies of Japan are really decided. Despite the glittering Parliamentary façade the real power lies behind the scenes. The fateful decisions are taken by the Imperial Council presided over by the Emperor. The militarists have the upper hand here and the decisions are kept secret.



33. The Last of the Elder Statesmen. Prince Saionji was the last of the Elder Statesmen who managed to keep the balance between the militant Samurai and the 'Paper People,' as the former contemptuously call the politicians and tradesmen.

General Itagaki. General Itagaki is acknowledged leader of Japan's aggressive nationalists. This 'fire-eater' engineered in 1931 the Mukden Incident against China.



34. Tanaka. The former Prime Minister Tanaka is the author of the plan bearing his name. He has elaborated the grandiose scheme for aggression in 1928, and the master plan has so far been on the minutest detail.

36. General Araki. General Sadao Araki has been Minister several times. He is a prominent member of the 'fire eaters' group of ultra-nationalists.





hiroku Tanabe. In his person 'big business' and nationalism go hand in hand.

stinal Offspring. Just before the outbreak of the war Japan's Prime Minister was Prince Konoye, ongs to one of the five families who claim de-om heaven.



38. Baron Hiranuma. This prominent jurist and ex-Premier adds the seal of legality to aggressive exploits.

40. Yosuke Matsuoka. The man who linked Japan with the Axis and enacted Japan's exit from the League now sees his policy in a state of fulfillment.



41. General Tojo. Always pro-German, this violent militarist, nicknamed 'Kamitori' (the Razor), became Premier of Japan in October 1941 and realized his aggressive policy at Pearl Harbour.



42. General Sugiyama. After successfully subverting the Disarmament Conference at Geneva (1926) conducting the war in China he is now Chief General Staff.

43. Count Terauchi and Admiral Nagano. Although in the background above, Nagano is extremely prominent in Japan's war designs. He is Chief of the Naval Staff, and Terauchi is a leading figure in the War Council.





emler Inukal. For stating that Japan was secure wars, extremists murdered prominent statesmen. 'purges' began in 1930, and veteran Premier was in 1932 'purged' by the terror clique.



45. Admiral Okada. In 1936 Admiral Okada, the Premier, and several other statesmen were 'purged' by the two main groups of Japan's patriotic gangsters: the *Ronin* ("brave men") and *Soshi* ("noble warriors").

Following the Fuehrer. Aggressive elements tried to emulate the achievement of Nazi Germany. Having copied the purge of 1934, they followed Hitler's example and burned all books of democratic authors. (Cartoon from the New York Times.)





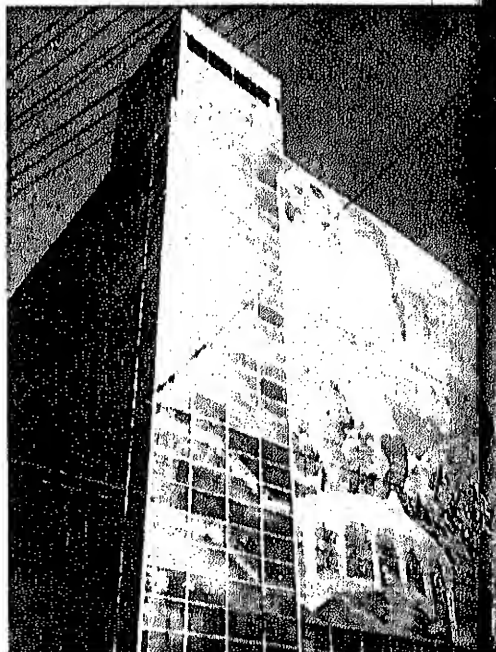
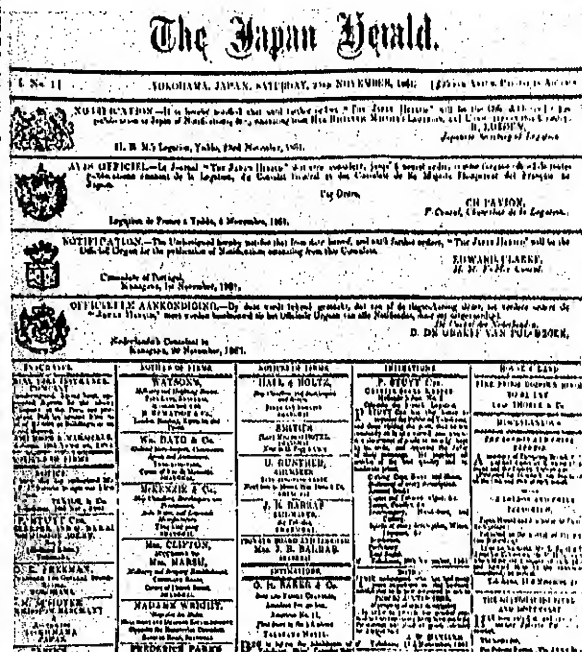
47, 48. AMBASSADORS—PAST AND PRESENT

he leader of the first Japanese Embassy to the U.S. in 1860 in his traditional Samurai attire.

49. The first modern newspaper. In 1861 the first foreign, and at the same time the first modern newspaper, made its appearance in Japan. This is a reproduction of page 1, No. 1 of *The Japan Herald*, founded by a Mr T. H. Brooke.

48. Mr Kurusu, Japan's special 'peace envoy' to Washington, just after his landing in the U.S.

50. Modern newspaper building ('Asahi' newspaper building in Kyoto). Since the days of *The Japan Herald*, Japanese Press made tremendous progress, and its papers and buildings vie in modernity with the best of the West.



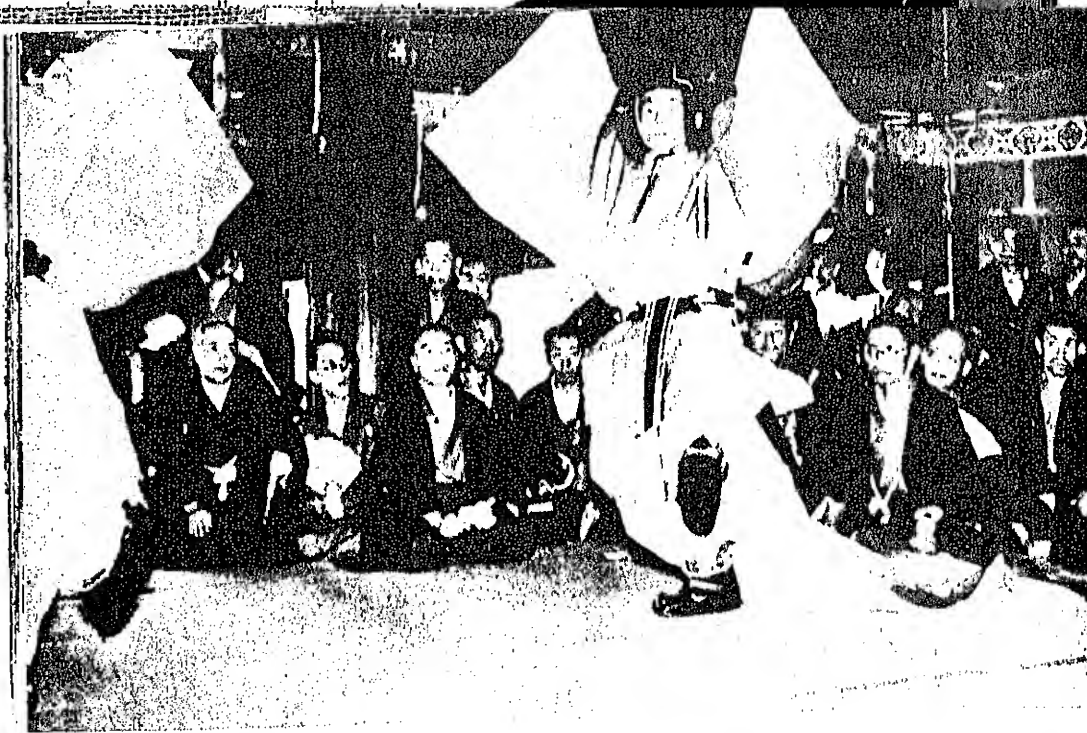
Shinto Shrine Festivals. Every city or village has its Shinto shrine supposedly exercising tutelage the district. Shinto festivals are gay events, and of them, like the Gion Shrine festival in Kyoto, assumed national importance.



52. 'I will meet you at the Yasukuni Shrine.'

The country's religion teaches blind obedience. Ceremonial bows by representatives of the National Women's League to soldiers about to depart to the front. They are saying 'I will meet you at the Yasukuni shrine'—where the ashes of the killed soldiers are

Shinto Shrine Festivals. Every city or village has its



Shinto Spirit Worship. The dominant religion is Shintoism. It is the worship of Japan as one large family, the ancestors of all living. This picture is of Shinto priests in their sanctuary performing a purifying

ritual. 'Komuso'—itinerant Buddhist priests, wearing deep sedge head-coverings through which they can see without being seen, who beg while playing the 'Shakuhachi' (bass flute).



into



The Holy Rice Ceremony. An outstanding annual service is the offering of the Holy Rice by the Emperor.

A Japanese Idol. One of Japan's many sacred idols. It is the 'Golden Cow,' which is worshipped by all inhabitants of Ise.

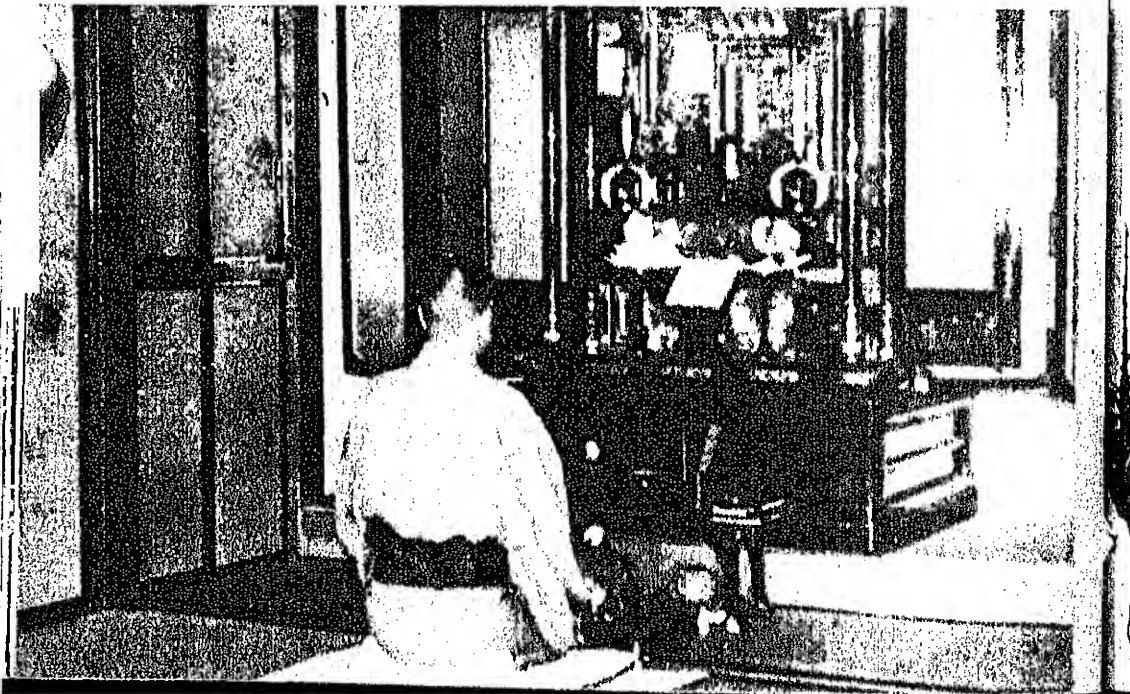


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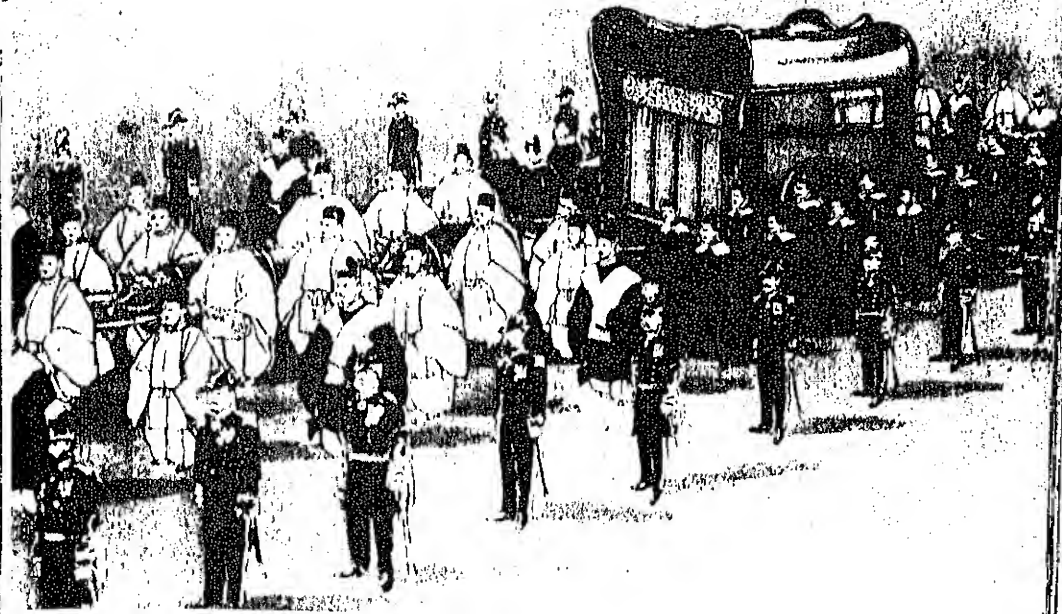


57. Praying for Fertility. The basic idea of Shintoism is fertility. There is a relationship between Shinto, fertility cults. Branches of the sacred Sakai tree are offered by worshippers to ensure the cherished hope of ferti

58. Worshipping at Home. Devout Buddhists and Shintoists have their own places of worship in their homes, elaborate or modest.



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additional funeral. From time immemorial the Emperor has been buried with strange ceremonial. The funeral is always drawn by sacred oxen, its wheels giving seven different melancholy creaks, the coffin containing several

modern coronation. At the accession ceremony the Emperor rides in a coronation coach of Western splendor





61. **Mixing two Worlds.** The venter of Western civilization and the clinging to the traditional attire is eloquently mixed at this garden party of a rich young man, home from 'varsity in the West.

62. **Matrimonial Bureau.** Matchmaking in Japan is frequently carried out by professional go-betweens, or matrimonial bureaus. The bride always goes to be married in a pure white mourning robe to signify that she is dead as far as her parents and home are concerned.





63, 64. EAST MEETS WEST

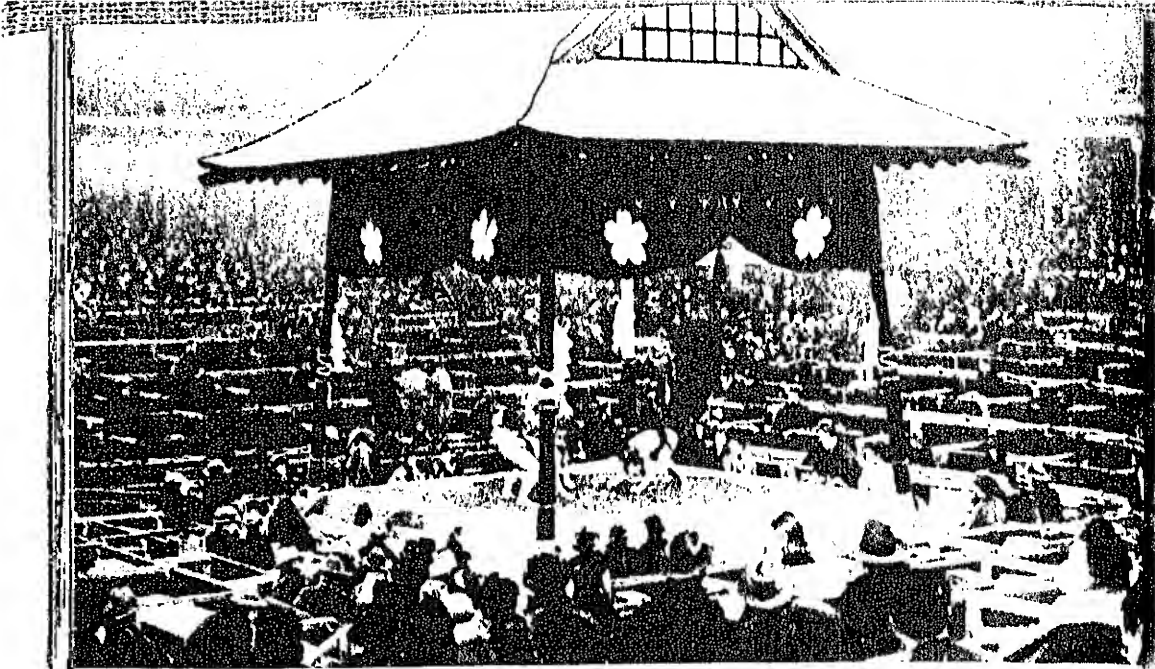
63. Mother and Son. A little Japanese boy going to ship at the family shrine with his mother.

64. Mother and Daughter. Two generations march in step despite deviation in attire. Office and school implied European clothes. The 'kimono' remained at home.

65. Out of Step with Civilization. This woman adheres to her status of wifely subordination and walks behind her husband, who wears European clothes for business.

66. Enlightened Conservatism. The husband in ultra-modern European clothes, his wife in her punctilious traditional attire, walk side by side.

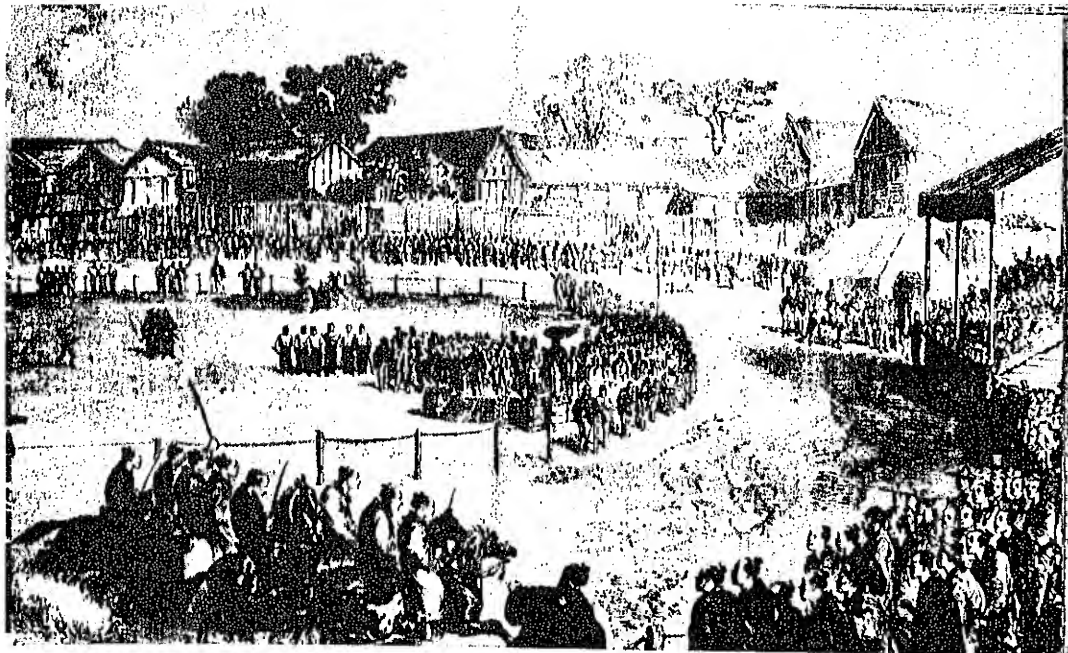




67. **The Sport of the Shoguns.** Sumo, or wrestling, has a tradition of some two thousand years. Since the first Tokugawa Shogun attended the Sumo his ancestors have always done likewise, and so do the Emperors to this very day. The white paper strips are Shinto symbols indicating a holy place.

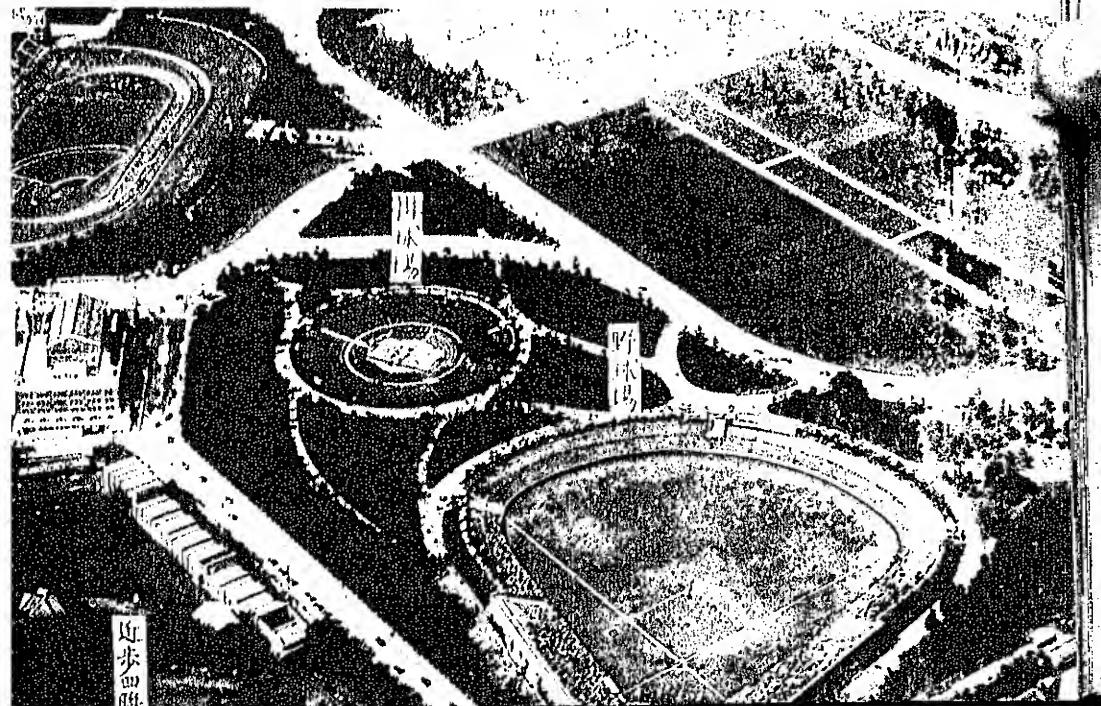
68. **The Art of Judo.** Everywhere in Japan there are Judo schools teaching the elaborate intricacies of this most popular type of national wrestling.

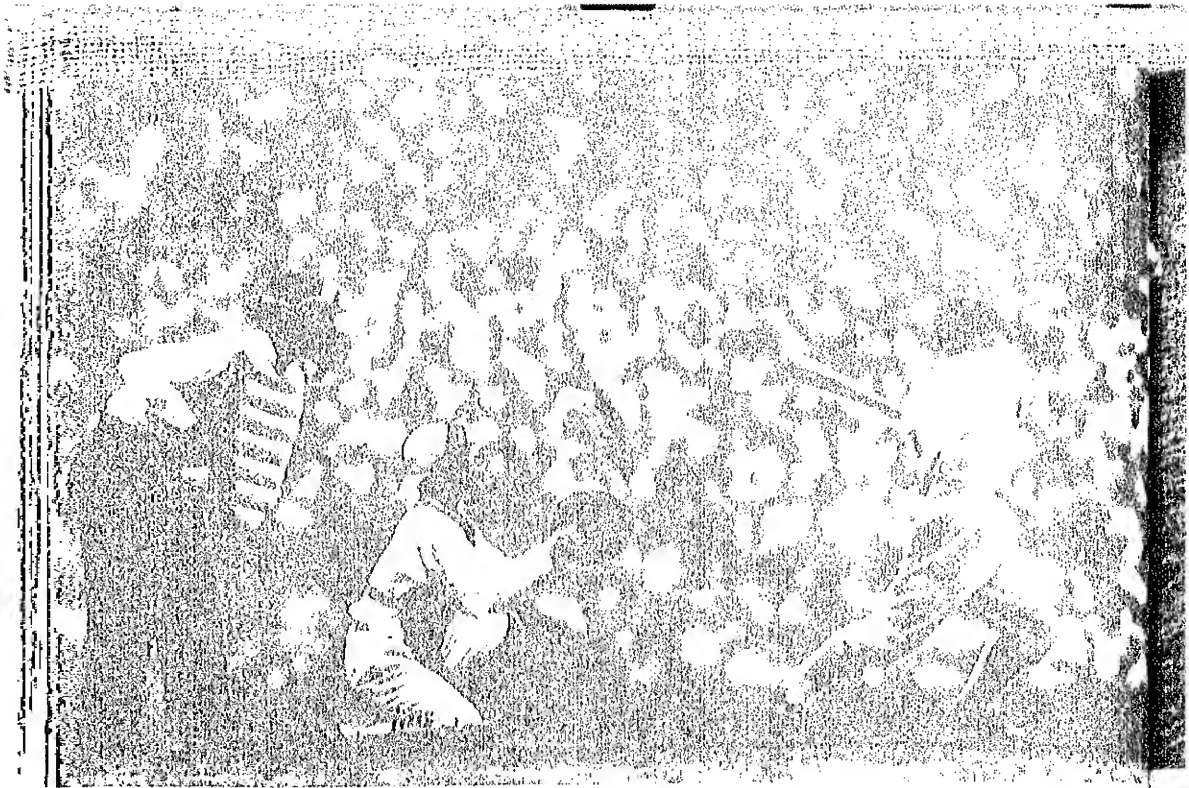




The Sport of Kings. With the advent of Western reforms, horse-racing was introduced about 1865. This contemporary sketch by an English artist shows the start of the Japanese Officers' Race at Yokohama Sports Meeting.

kyo Sports Centre. Barely ten years ago this was open ground. Beyond the baseball diamond lies the Sumo ring amphitheatre, and beyond that the vast stadium for athletic and football events.





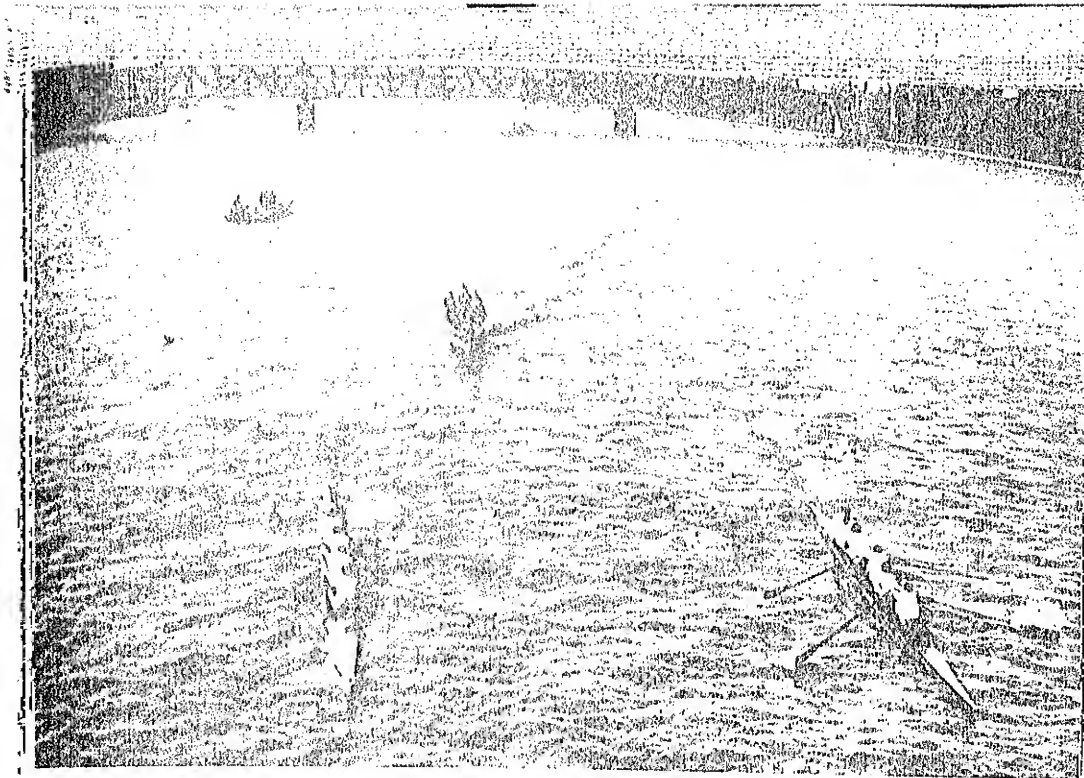
71. National Game of New Japan. Alongside the traditional sports of Sumo, fencing, archery, and Judo the Japanese have imported all the Western forms of sport, but American baseball has become the national game of New Japan.

3. V
athas

72. Young Soccer enthusiasts. In recent years soccer has become a serious rival to baseball. It is in the primary school especially where this English game has made rapid strides.

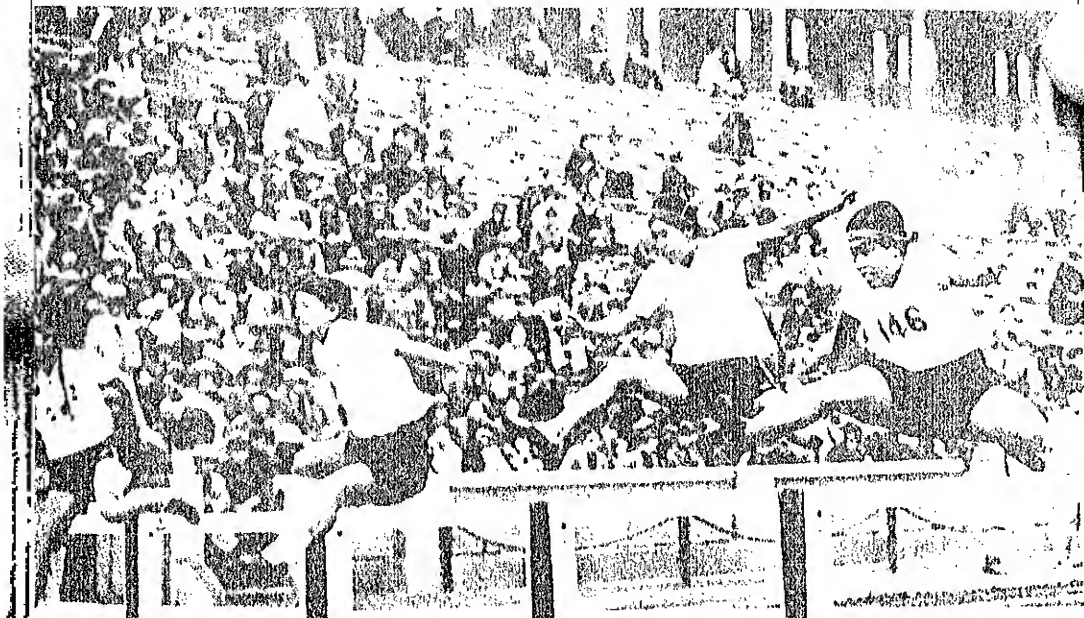
4. Gi
Athlet





Varsity 'Fours'. With their learning at the colleges of England and America, Japanese students took home their passion for rowing—a popular sport on the River Sumida, Tokyo.

Girls' Hurdle Race. The modern girls of Japan are as keen sport enthusiasts as their European opposite numbers. Athletic sports and swimming are especially favoured.





75. Interior of a Japanese House. A characteristic feature of a Japanese living-room is the ever-present brazier with glowing charcoal for the kettle, so that fresh tea is available at any moment. The occupants do not sit on the floor but on cushions laid upon mat-covered floors.

76. Ceremonial Greetings. Reception of guests is a ceremonial occasion carried out with the most religious regard for detail. The walls of the house are seen to be of very flimsy construction to obviate damage by frequent earthquakes.





Japanese Dinner Party. When a Japanese well-to-do man gives a dinner party the food is not of so much importance as the entertainment offered with it. Actors are hired to perform, and geisha are invited to sing and dance and lighten up the conversation.

Family at a Meal. Three times a day the Japanese eat small bowlfuls of rice and pickles, perhaps with some fish, and tea or sake, the national rice wine. It is bad manners to talk while eating. The tub beside the wife contains the rice which she serves in small porcelain bowls.

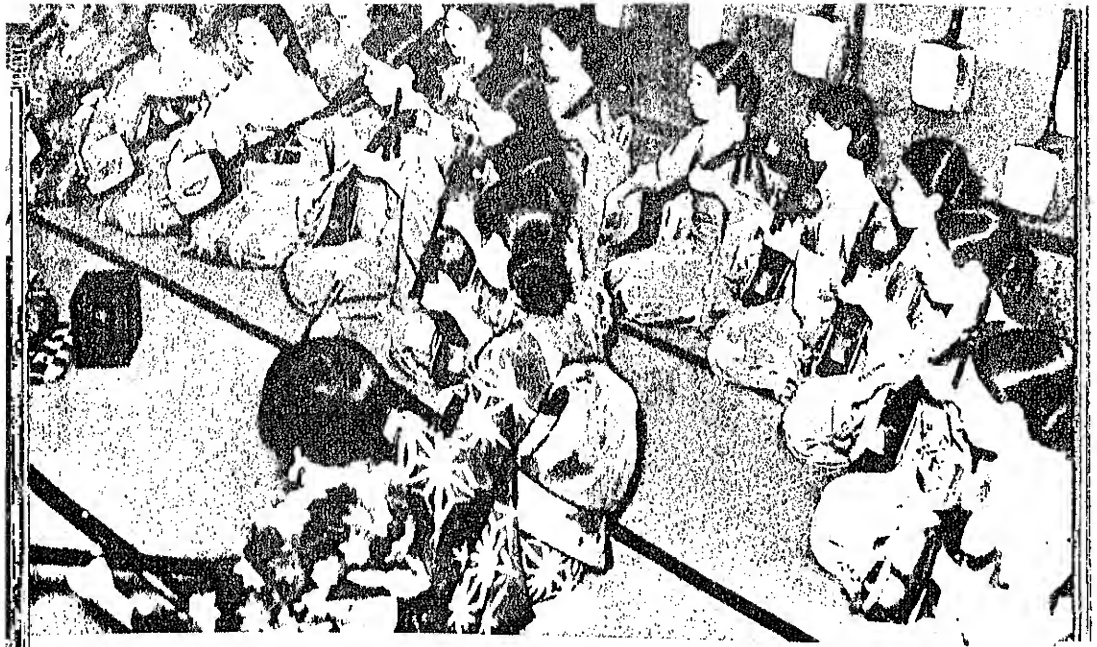




79. **Preparing a Meal.** This method of cooking thin strips of meat or chicken over a charcoal stove on a low table introduced from Mongolia. It is known as 'Genghiz Khan nabe' (nabe is the frying-pan).

80. **A Night Out.** The 'tired business-man,' still in office clothes, seeks diversion by drinking Western drinks entertaining geisha.





School for Geisha. The old institution of the geisha is maintained by special schools where girls receive thorough training. Instruction is given them in ceremonial dressing, deportment, singing, how to handle the drum and their musical instrument, the *samisen*.

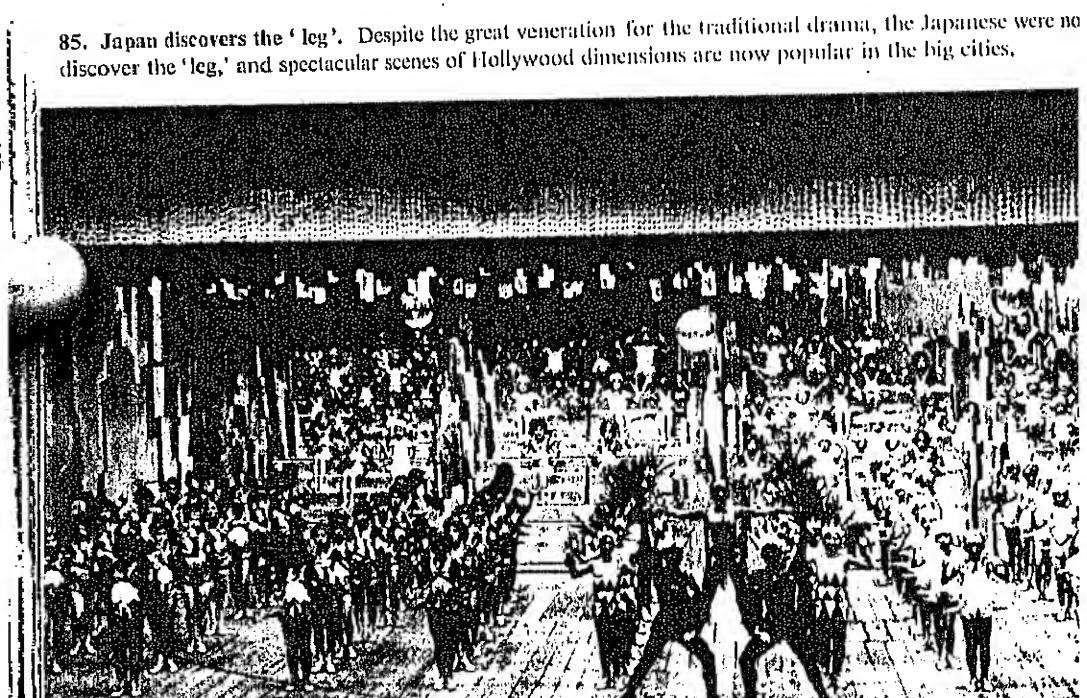
Dancing Girl. The costume worn by this dancing girl is nothing like the elaborate dress she is wearing in her actual performances. Dancing girls are bought by patrons when only children.

83. Broadcasting Geisha. To cope with the rivalry offered by modern amusement, geisha spare no effort to modernize themselves, and geisha singers and musicians frequently broadcast.

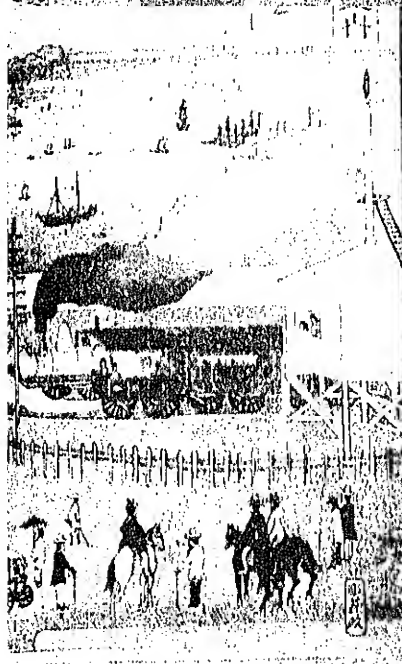




84. **An Expensive Luxury.** The ambitious geisha saves up enough to afford a visit to the Imamiya Shrine in style palanquin to pay her respects on the annual festival to the god enshrined there — a very expensive luxury



85. **Japan discovers the 'leg'.** Despite the great veneration for the traditional drama, the Japanese were no discover the 'leg,' and spectacular scenes of Hollywood dimensions are now popular in the big cities.

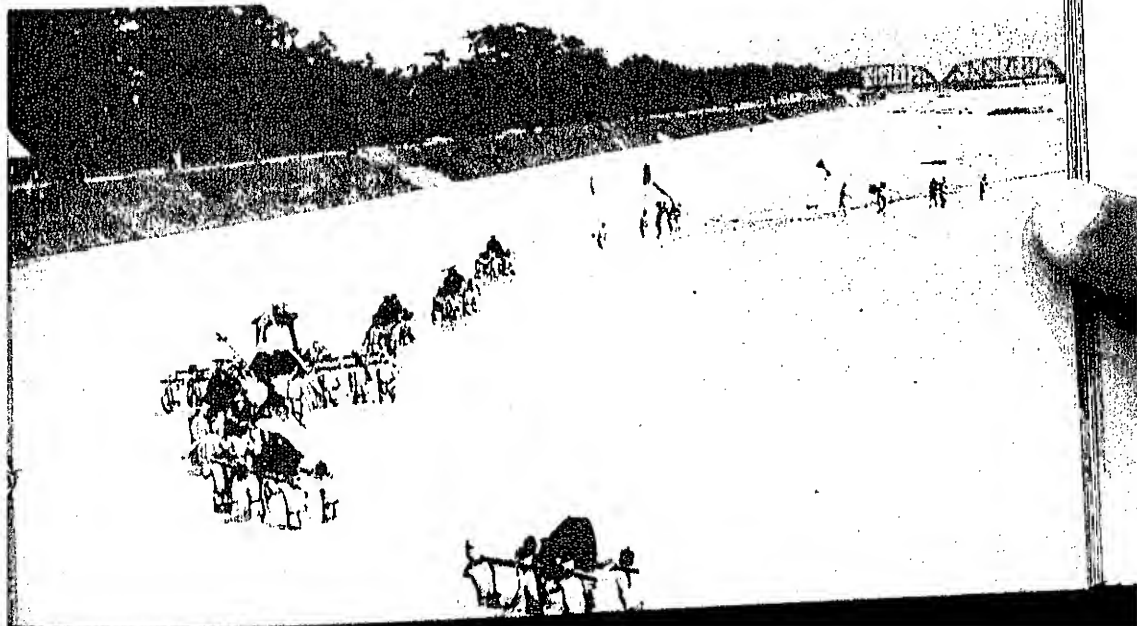


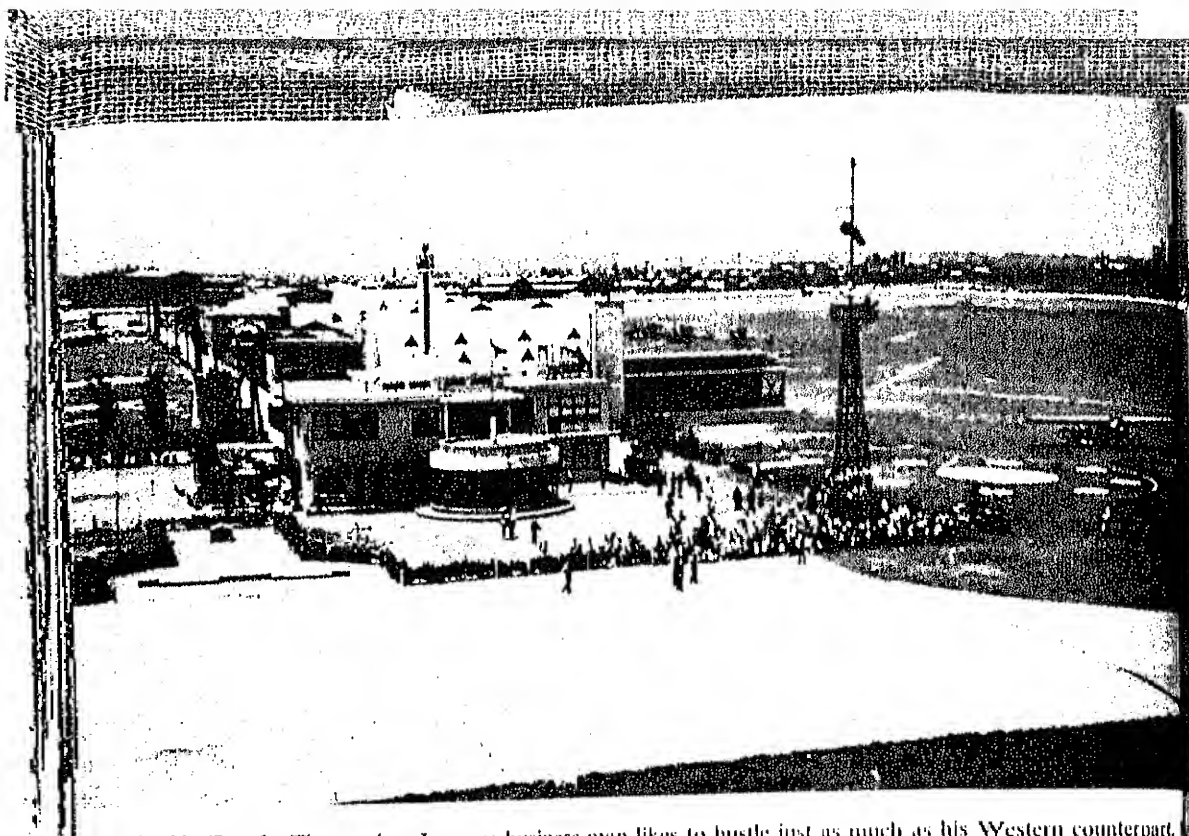
first Railway. A Japanese sketch of the opening of the first railway in 1872 between Tokyo and Yokohama. There was, at the time, still great prejudice against Western innovations, and the railway was but sparsely attended.



87. Luxury Travel. This is not a Japanese travelling in America. He is travelling in Japan in an ultra-modern carriage.

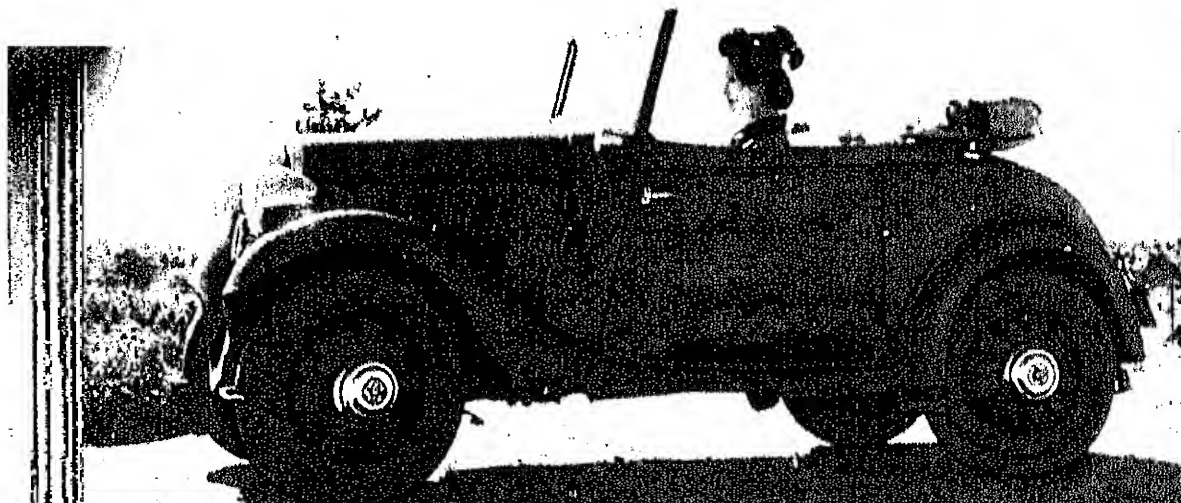
88. Travelling in Ancient Japan. The annual peregrinations of the feudal lords to the capital, accompanied by a vast retinue, was one of the sights of old Japan. For the preservation of old customs re-enact in old national costumes these spectacular peregrinations.





89. Air Travel. The modern Japanese business-man likes to hustle just as much as his Western counterpart, their up-to-date express trains are too slow for him, and he prefers air travel.

90. Miss Nippon goes for a Ride. It is not an uncommon sight to see a Japanese girl wearing her traditional attire coiffure driving her Japanese-made motor car.

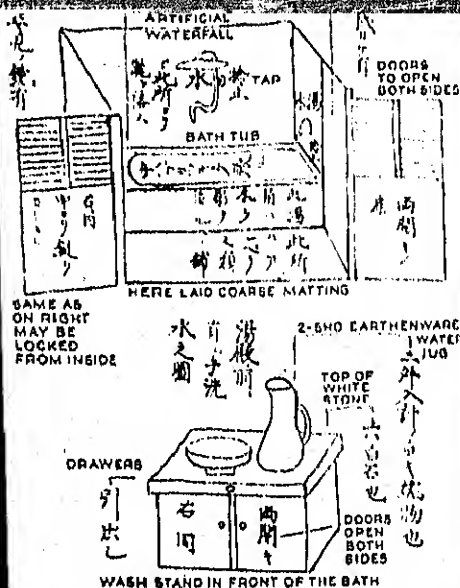




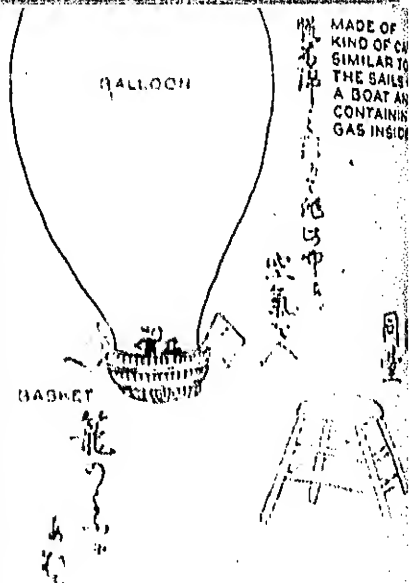
Will Adams builds ships for the Shogun. When Will Adams landed in Japan, at a time when the country was closed to foreigners, he was not allowed to return; he was made to teach the Japanese the art of shipbuilding. An excellent use was soon made by the grateful Shogun, who later presented Adams with an estate.

1901

PENNINGTON PUBL.



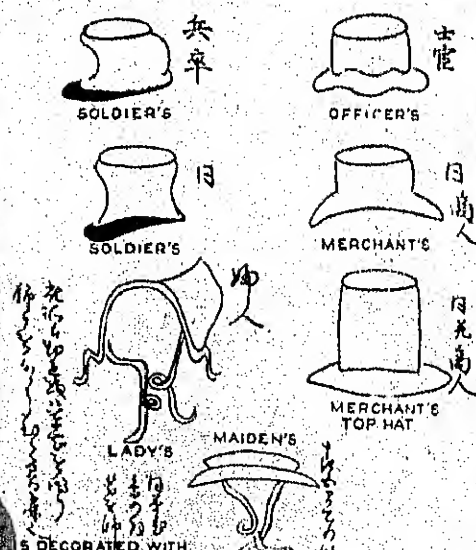
92. Drawing of a Bath. When the first Japanese mission visited America drawings were made of everything they had seen, and excellent use was made of them at home afterwards.



93. Balloon Ascension. At Philadelphia a balloon ascension was arranged for the amazed Japanese visitors.

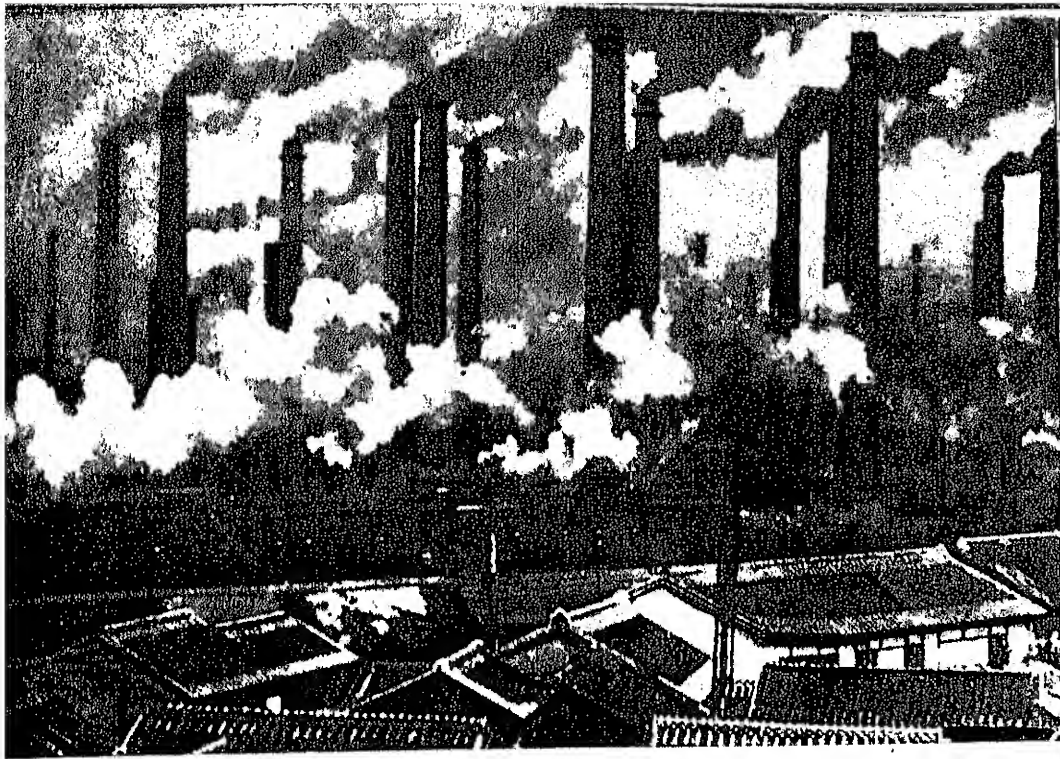
92 APEING THE WEST

94. Studies in Hats. In addition to American hats, as worn by both sexes, careful drawings were made of chairs, water-closets, tableware, carriages, beds, fireplaces, and chandeliers, etc.



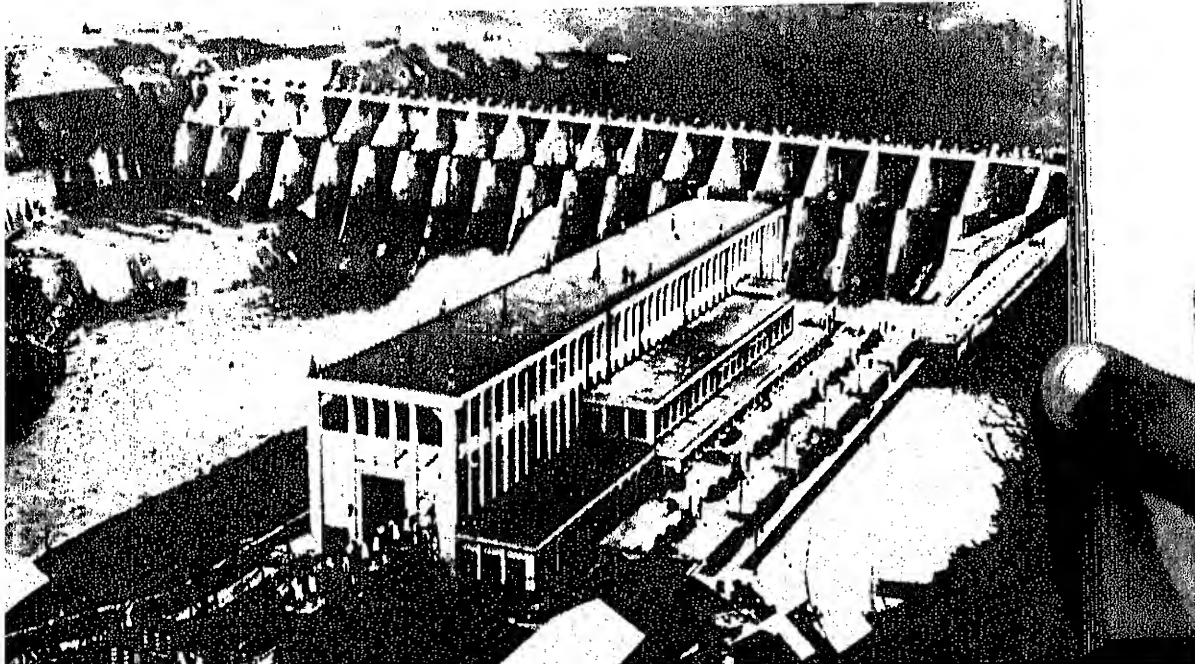
95. Watching a Miracle. A sewing-machine laundry of an hotel where the mission was staying in Philadelphia attracted especial attention.

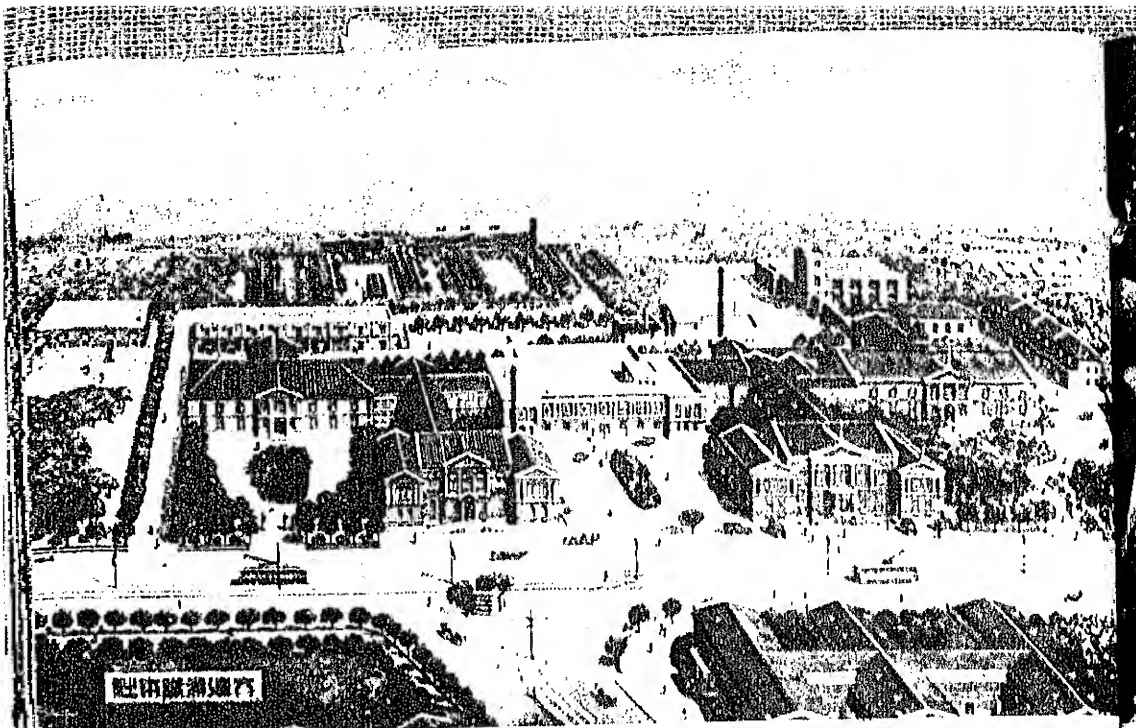




Where are the Pagodas? Giant chimneys and huge plants have replaced the picturesque pagodas of the Kyushu and, where the Yawata Steel Works now produces the bulk of Japan's annual output of 7,000,000 tons of steel.

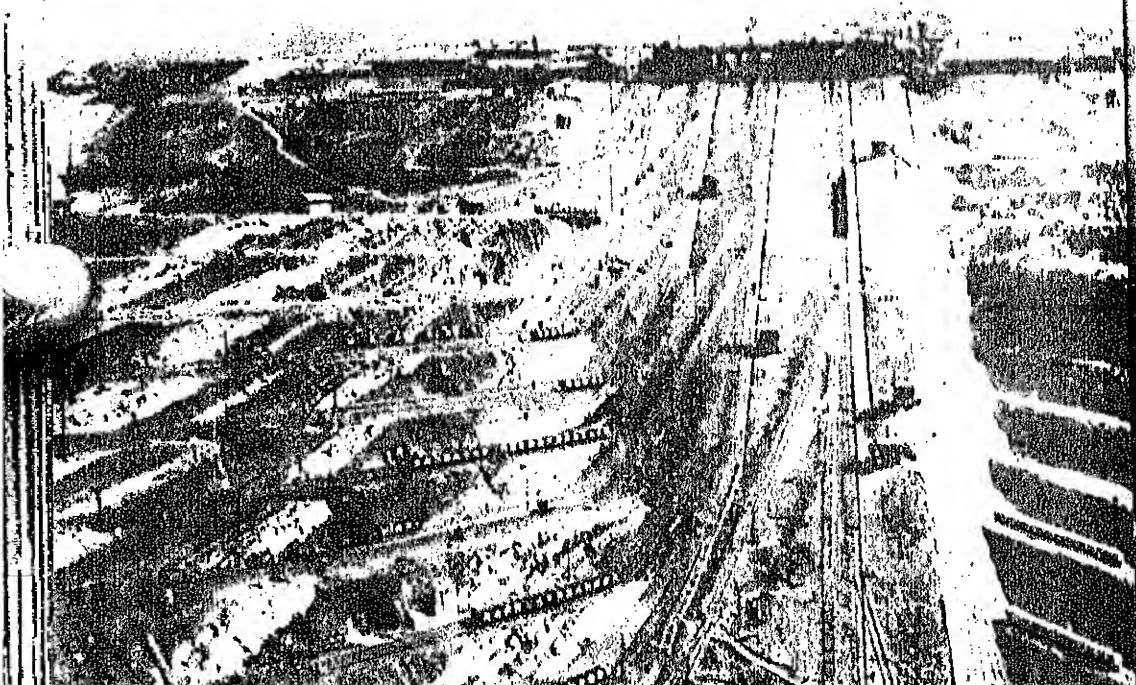
Toyomi Water Power Plant. Rapid industrialization implied the harnessing of water into enormous power plants.

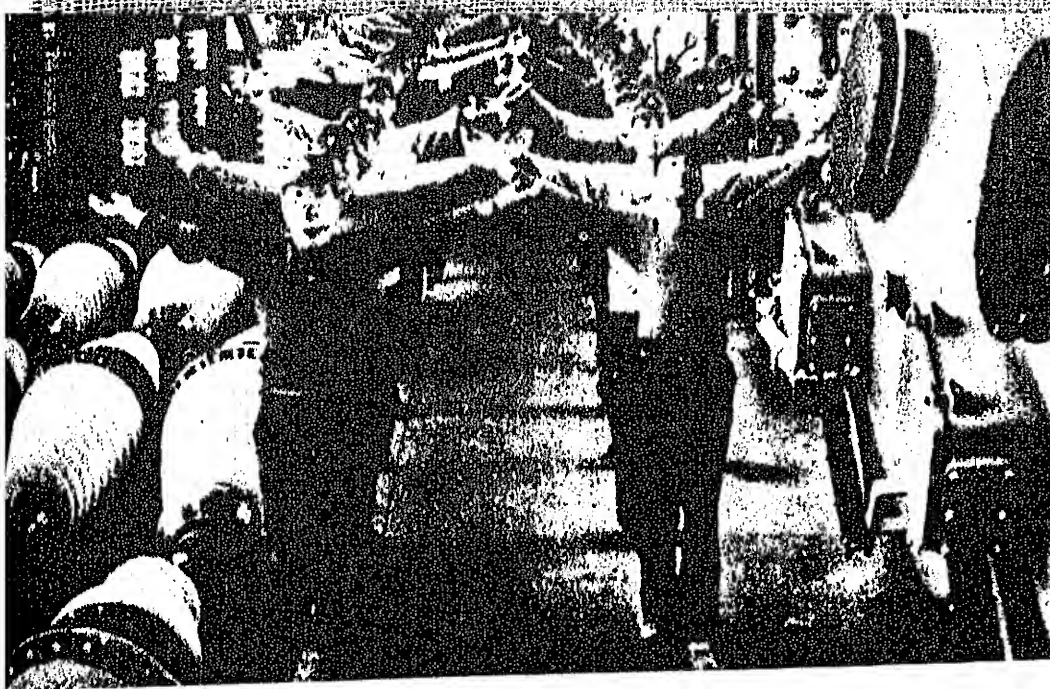




98. An Ominous Departure Point. A bird's-eye view of the head office of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen. This was the point of departure of the entire Japanese expansion policy.

99. The Famous Fushun Open Cut. The acquisition of this rich Manchurian colliery was a necessary preliminary of Japan's expansion designs.





6. Jerks Instead of Rice. The state of health among the Japanese war workers, toiling even while their scanty rice ration has been cut down, has become so alarming that compulsory physical fitness classes are introduced during lunch hours.

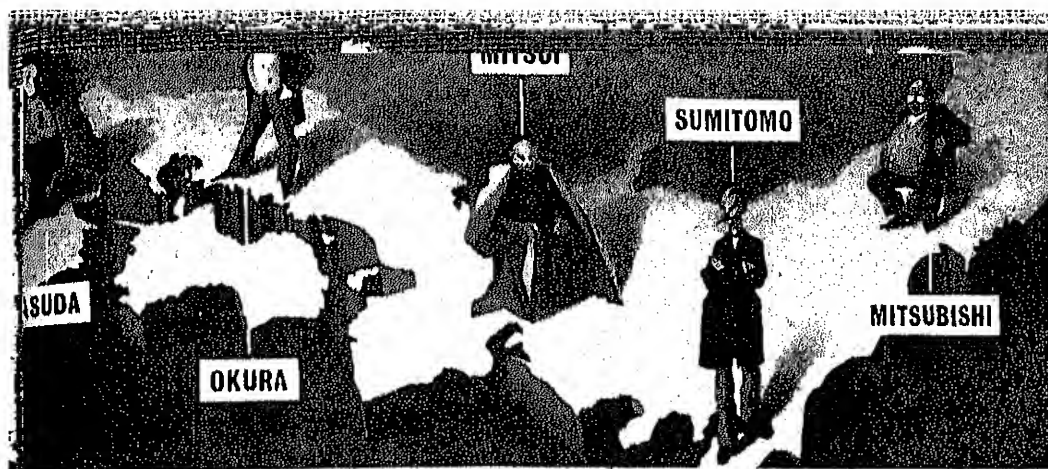
7. In quest of Soya Beans. A Japanese meal without soya sauce is unthinkable. Most of the beans come from Manchukuo and China: a powerful additional reason for the invasion of both.





THE FIVE MEN
WHO MONOPOLIZE
JAPAN'S WEALTH

1. Mitsui
2. Mitsubishi
3. Sumitomo
4. Yasuda
5. Okura



WHAT ONE JAPANESE FAMILY—THE MITSUI—CONTROLS

Yasuda Engineering Works
Hokkaido Colliery
Nippon Steamship Co.
Yasuda Produce Co.
Yasuda Steel Works
Yasuda Bussan Kaisha
Yasuda Cement Mfg. Co.

Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.
Taiheiyō Colliery Co.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
Mitsui Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Trust Co., Ltd.
Toshin Warehouse Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Electro-chemical
Industry
Taiwan Development
and Tea Producing Co.
Mitsui Ho-on-kai
(philanthropic organization)
Izumihashi Hospital

Cement
Yasuda Cement
Yasuda Railway
Yasuda Hydro Electric Co.
Yasuda Nitrogen Industry
Yasuda High Pressure Industry
Yasuda Process Nitrogen Co.
Yasuda Co.
Yasuda Railway
Yasuda Steamship
Yasuda Electric Light
Yasuda Begawan Electric Power
Yasuda Ogawa Hydro Electric
Yasuda Electric Power
Yasuda Cotton Spinning
Yasuda Textile
Yasuda Cotton Spinning
Yasuda Yoku Cotton
Yasuda Textile
Yasuda Cotton Spinning (China)
Yasuda Bodah Spinning (India)
Yasuda Yokoshi Department Stores
Yasuda Shogyo Shimpō
(newspaper company)
Yasuda Kaido Sulphur Mine Co.
Yasuda Kai Soda Co.
Yasuda Industry
Yasuda Yo Metanol
Yasuda Rinko Railway Co.
Yasuda Ung Colliery Co.
Yasuda Mining Co.
Yasuda Loom Mfg. Co.

Nihon Mixed Poultry Feed Co.
Tsugami Iron Works
Santai Oil Mills (Dairen)
Toyo Cotton Trading
Toyo Henshoku Kaisha (knitting)
Showa Selma Kaisha (wool-scouring,
dyeing, carbonizing)
Anzen Ropeway Co.
Kinoshita Iron Works
Toyo Oil Refining Co.
Toyo Rubber Chemical Industry
Hokukai Lumber-treating Co.
Wakata Briquette Mfg. Co.
Sando Freight and Express
Sanrin Smokeless Coal
and Briquette Co.
Chone Ginseng Distributors
Kanegasuchi Cotton Spinning Co.
Dai Nippon Celluloid Co.
Oji Paper Mfg. Co.
Shanghai Seizo Seishi (silk)
Nambei (S. Am.) Develop.
Showa Sangyo
Tokyo Celluloid
Taisho Marine and Fire
Nihon Wheat Flour
Société Anonyme Française Bussan
Deutsche Bussan Aktiengesellschaft
Mitsui Bussan-South Africa
(Prop.), Ltd.
Toyo Rayon
Numazu Woolen Textile
Kyokuto Condensed Milk

Toyo Otis Elevator
Toyo Babcock
Tokyo Accounting and Tabulating
Machine Mfg. Co.
Yuasa Storage Battery Co.
Sanki Engineering Co.
Sanken Engineering Co.
Toyo Carrier Engineering Co.
Nihon Artificial Leather
Fuji Photographic Films
Mfg. Co.
Hokkaido Railway
Nihon Felt
Nichiro Lumber
Nakai Co.
Kyodo Yoshi (paper)
Dai Nihon Rayon Pulp
Toyo Paper Mfg. Co.
Taiwan Paper Mfg. Co.
Nihon Kinmo
Kyoei Kigyo
Roryo Forestry Co.
Uryu Electric Power
Karafuto Railway
Nankwa Railway
Mansen Development and Electric
Oji Securities
Osaka Mainichi (newspaper)
Nihon Kako Paper
Nichiro Lumber
Hokkaido Hydro-electric
Daido Yoshi (paper)
Karafuto Steamship

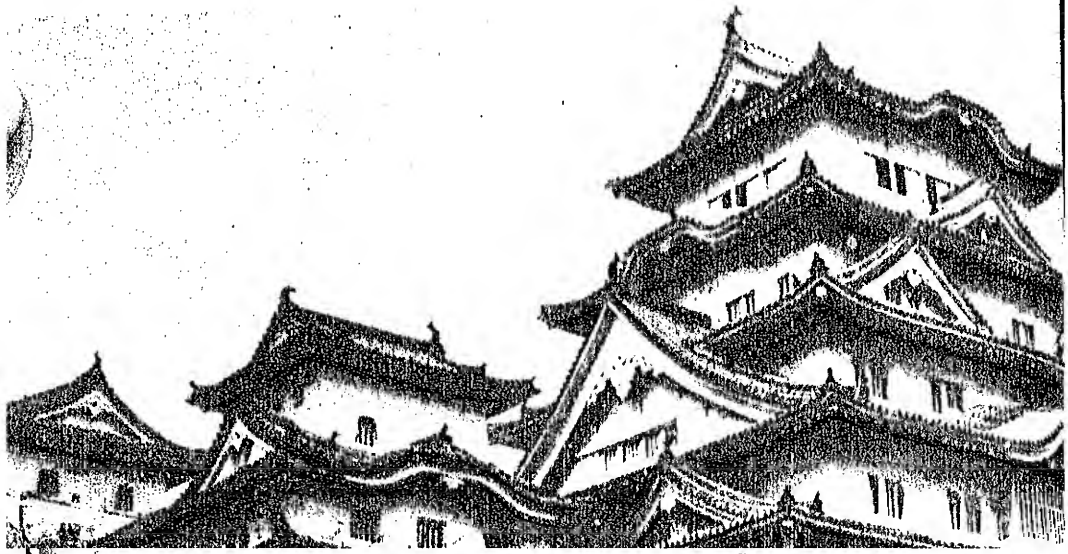


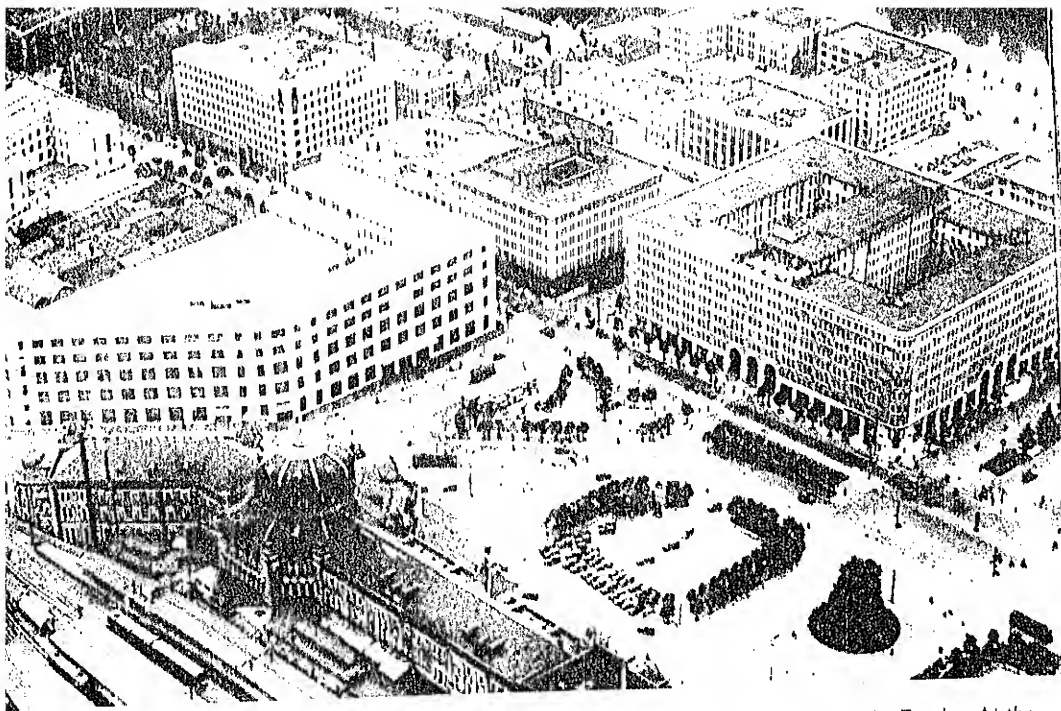
108. The Toji Pagoda in Kyoto. Pagodas, so characteristic of Japan of yesteryear, are rapidly giving way to modern buildings and factories.



109. Pagoda and Cherry Blossoms. A fine view of a magnificently situated pagoda amid the native cherry-blossom.

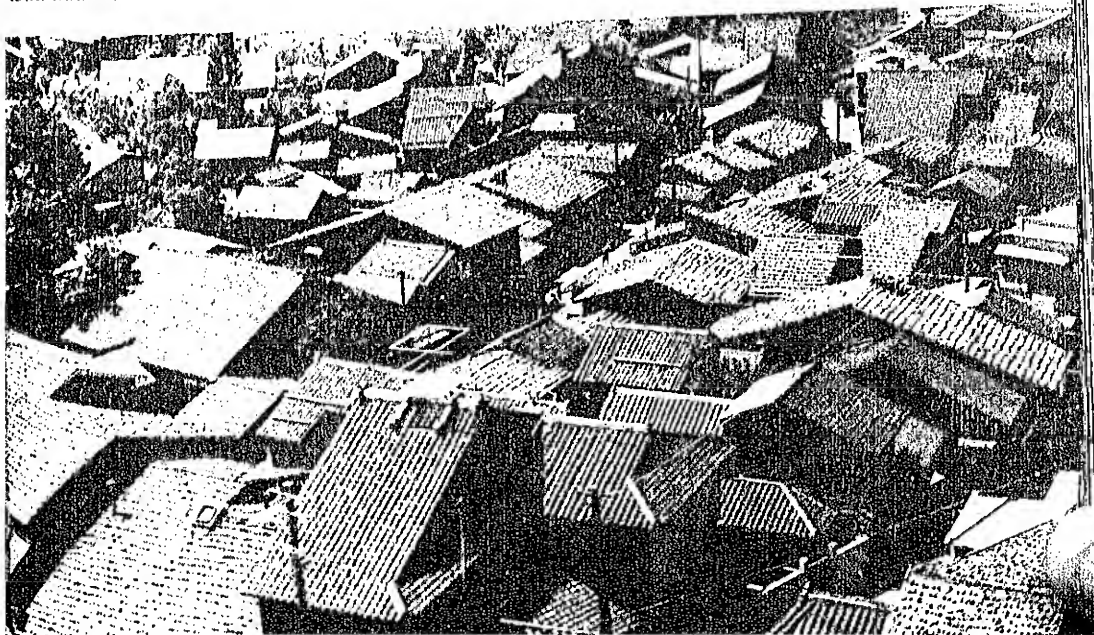
110. A Feudal Castle. In old Japan the castle of a feudal lord consisted of a five-storeyed main tower and a few smaller towers surrounded by stone walls and moats. The curves of the roofs and the two figures of the dolphin on the tower are characteristic of Japanese castle architecture.

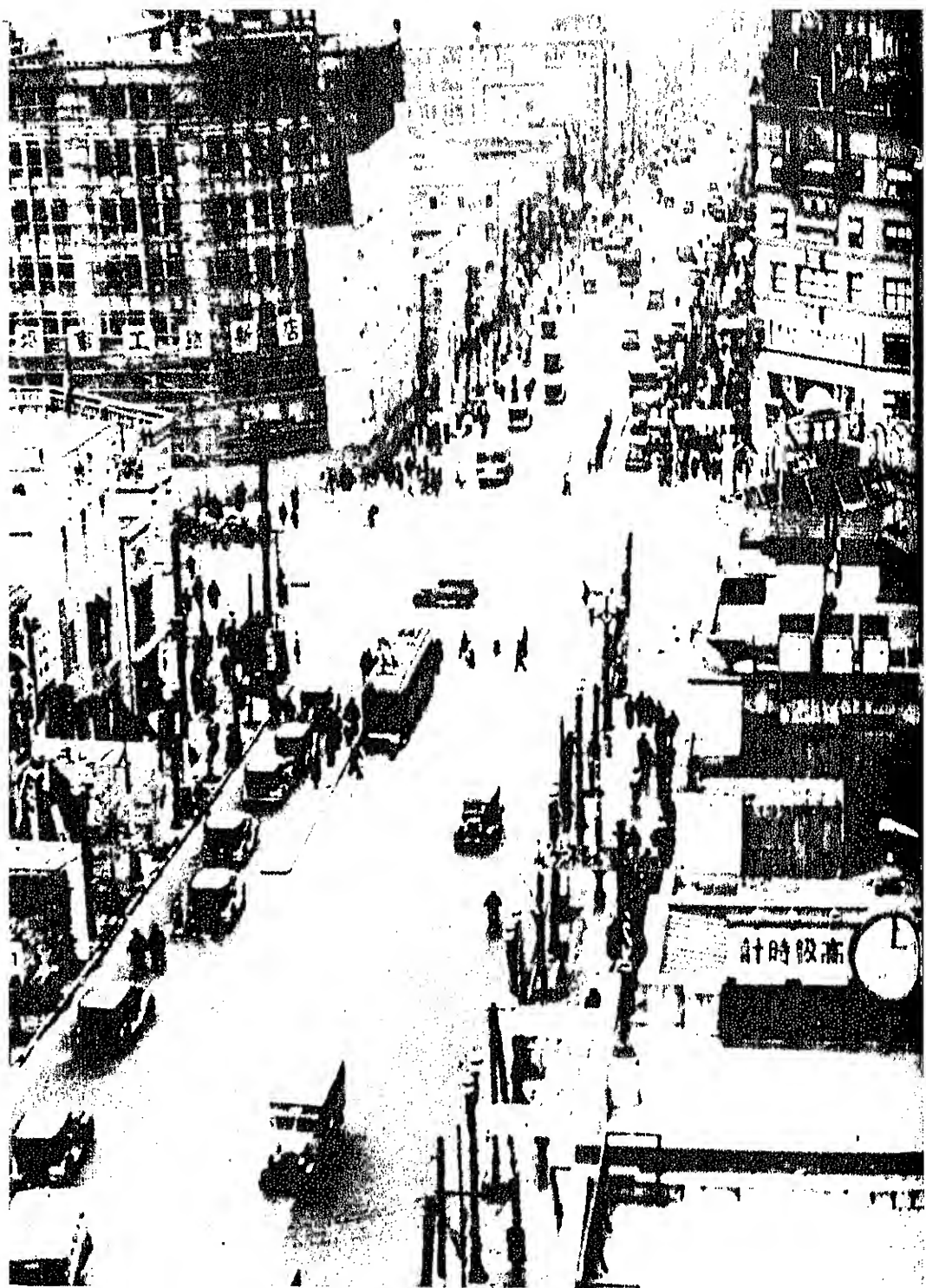




The Heart of Tokyo. This striking aerial picture shows the very heart of Tokyo, capital of the Empire. At the left is the Central Station; above it to the left is the General Post Office, and on the right is the Marunouchi area.

A Japanese Small Town. The modernism of the big Japanese city is in vivid contrast with the native style of the small town houses.



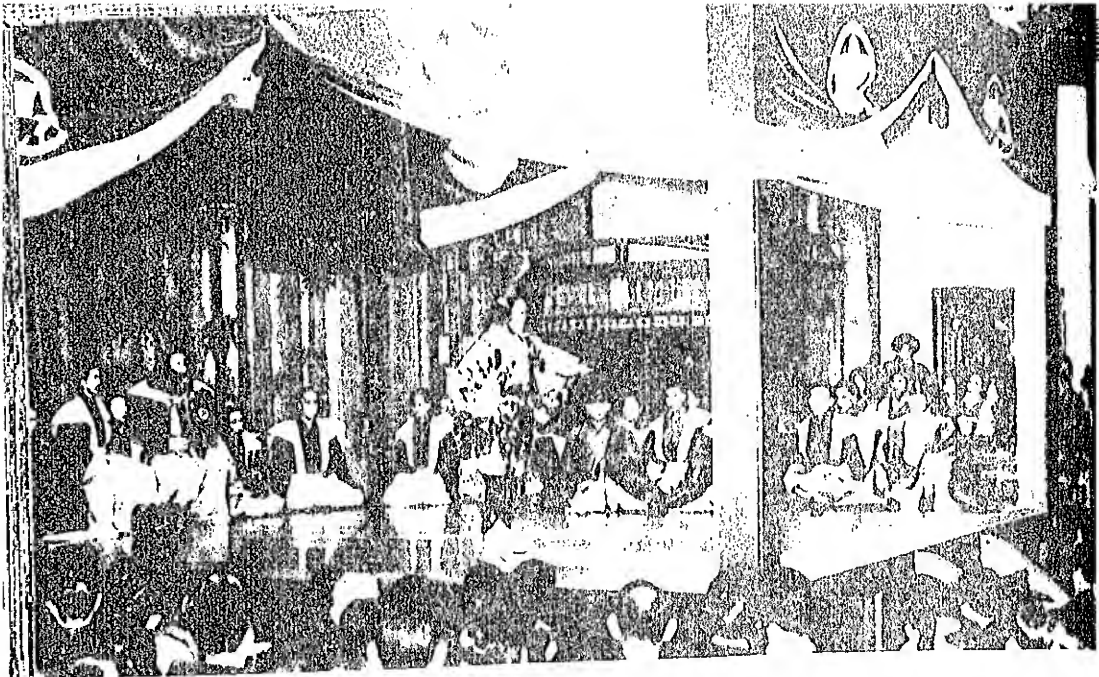


113. The Piccadilly of Tokyo. Apart from the few Japanese signs this picture might be taken for any Western metropolitan thoroughfare.



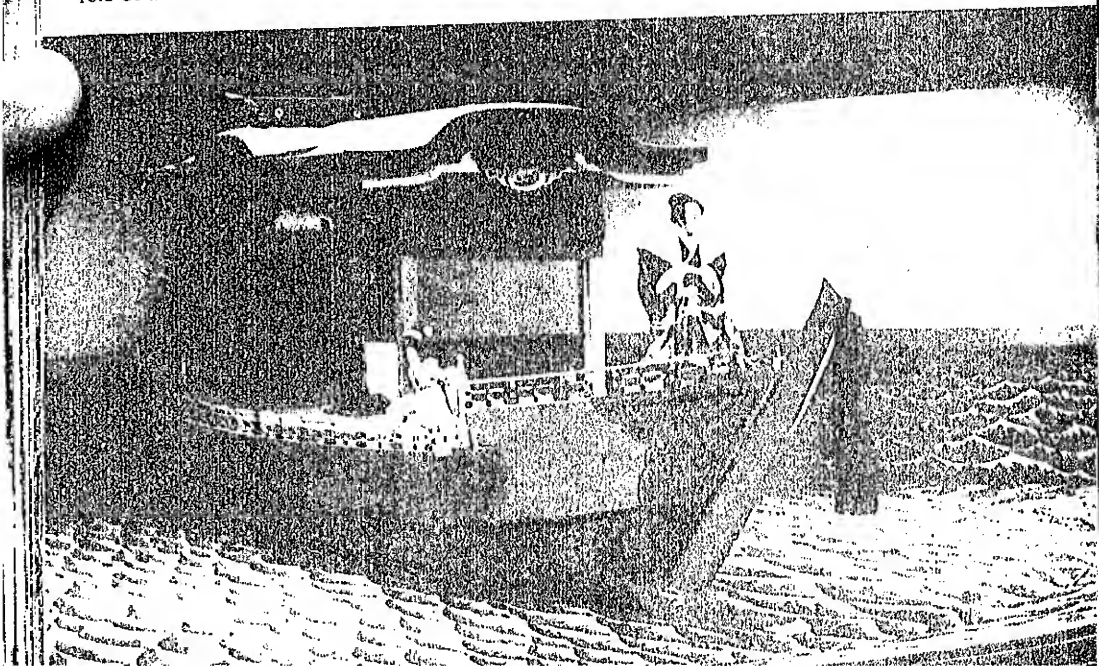
Movie-struck Nippon. With all other Western innovations, films rapidly swept through Japan. The ultra-inemmas attract vast audiences. One of the many native film-stars is Setsuka Hara (seen here in the title rôle of *Chizuru of the Samurai*). At night the large Japanese cities display all the latest attributes of Western cities; huge and Neon signs flash out their challenge (below).





117. Traditional 'No' Play. As in the Elizabethan drama, female rôles are portrayed by men. An impressive scene in a 'No' play. All the musicians crouch on the stage wearing ceremonial robes.

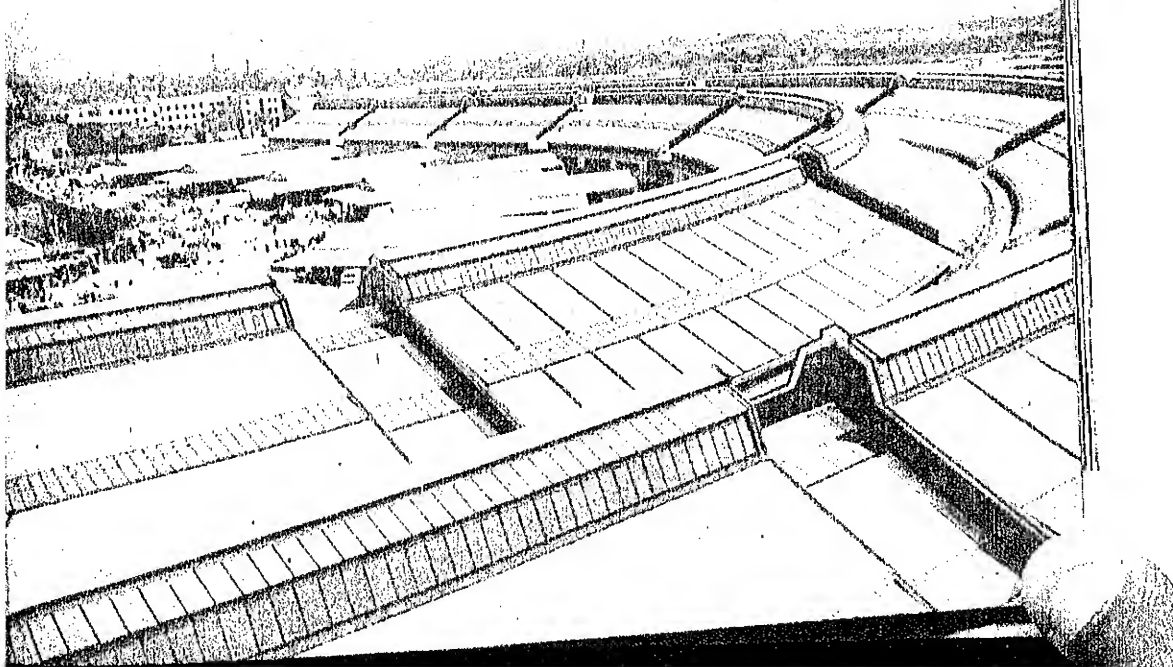
118. Modern Stage. Property house-boat on a revolving stage. Nakamura, Japan's foremost actor (right), in rôle of a feudal warrior. His brother (left) is seen here as his daughter.

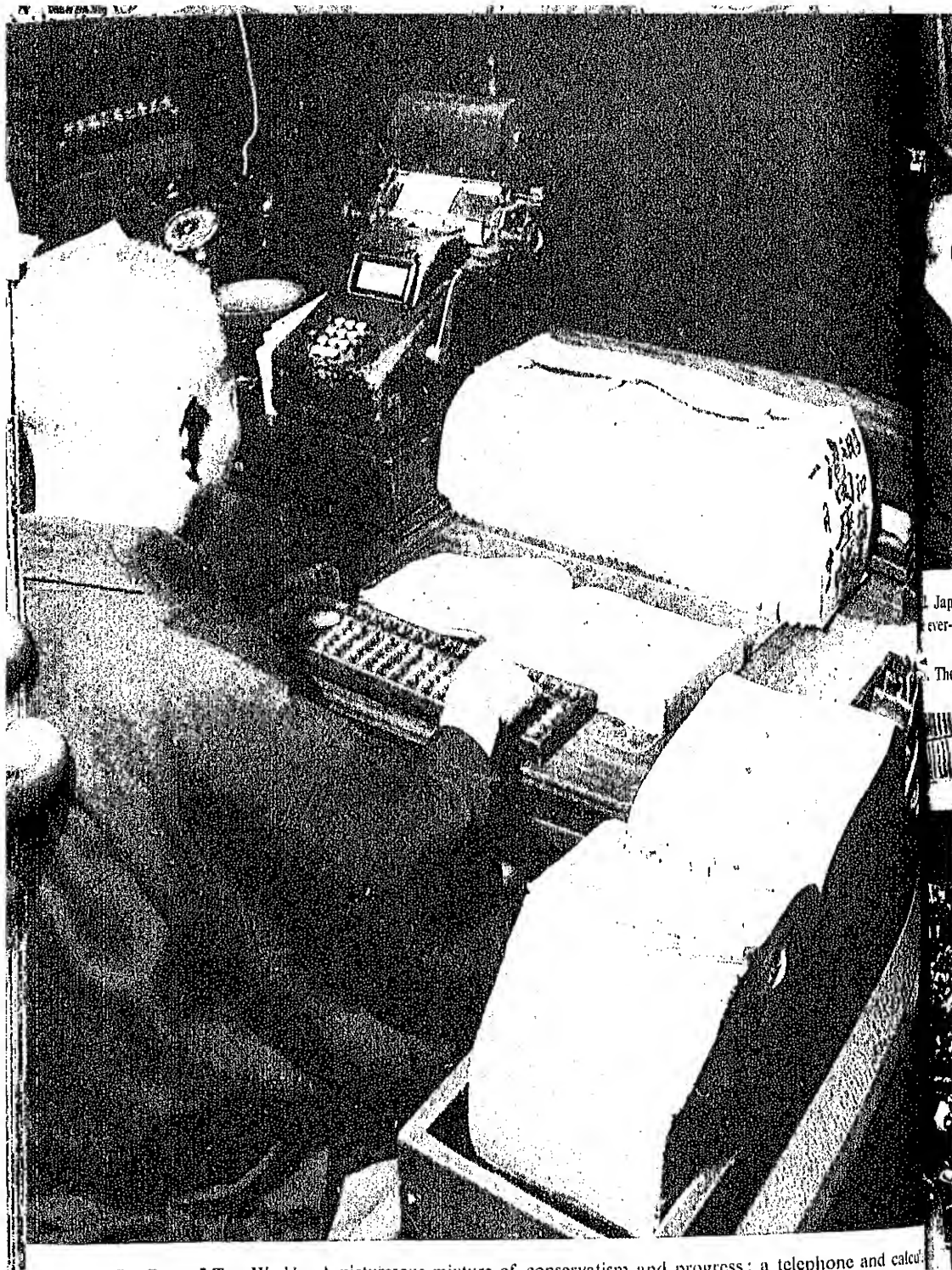




an Open-air Market. A typical open-air market in Japan where thousands of visitors crowd in from the neighboring villages and do all their shopping.

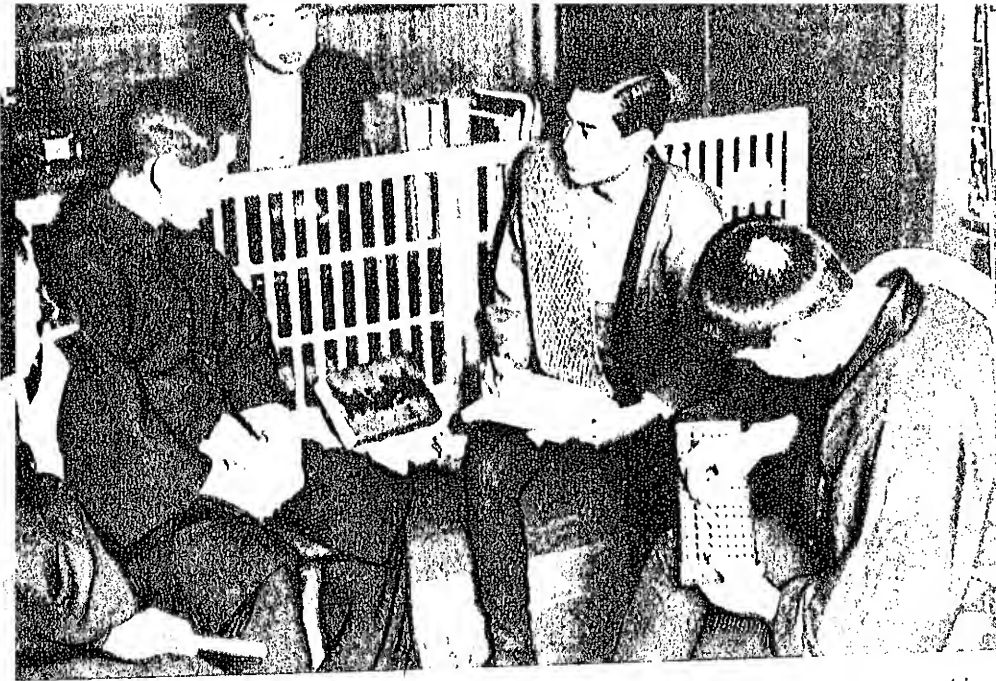
he Tokyo Great Market. A much more elaborate affair is the great market-place of Tokyo, of which this is an view.





Jap
ever-
The

— 2 — 27. W. H. A photograph mixture of conservatism and progress: a telephone and calcul



se transacting Business. Lumber merchants are here seen engaged in a transaction. In the foreground is
ent 'soroban' by means of which the Japanese do all their calculating.

kyo Stock Exchange. The scene is reminiscent of either the City of London or Wall Street, New York.



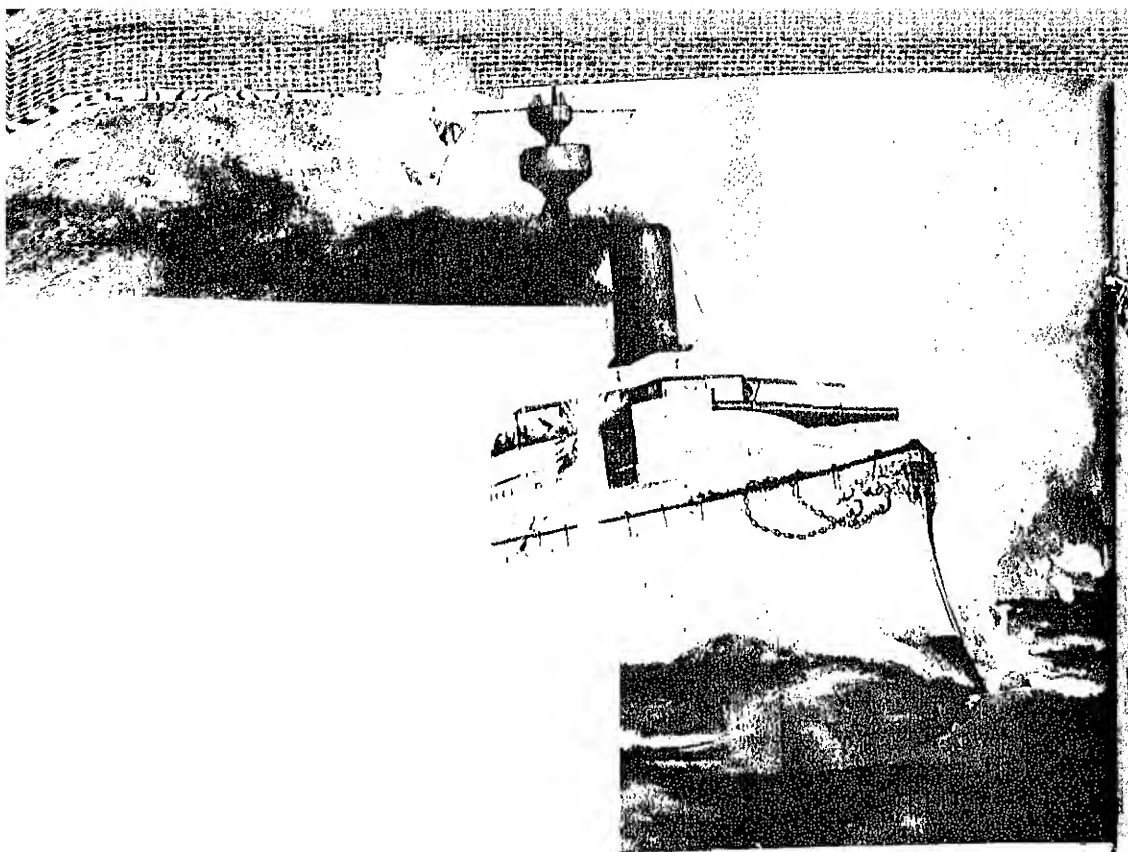


124. Soldiers of the Shogun. This is a photograph taken about 1865 of members of the Japanese Army before the revolution of 1867, on the eve of the country's drive for Westernization.

125. The Emperor reviews his Army. Trained on the German model, the Army was first organized in 1871. Training begins at 6 A.M. with goose-steps and martial songs. The Army is under the direct command of the Emperor, and officers are the masters of the nation.



The Birth of Japanese Aggression. Contemporary sketch of the entry of Japanese troops into Kinshu (1895) Field Marshal Oyama during the Sino-Japanese war. This was the first time Japan tasted the fruits of aggression.



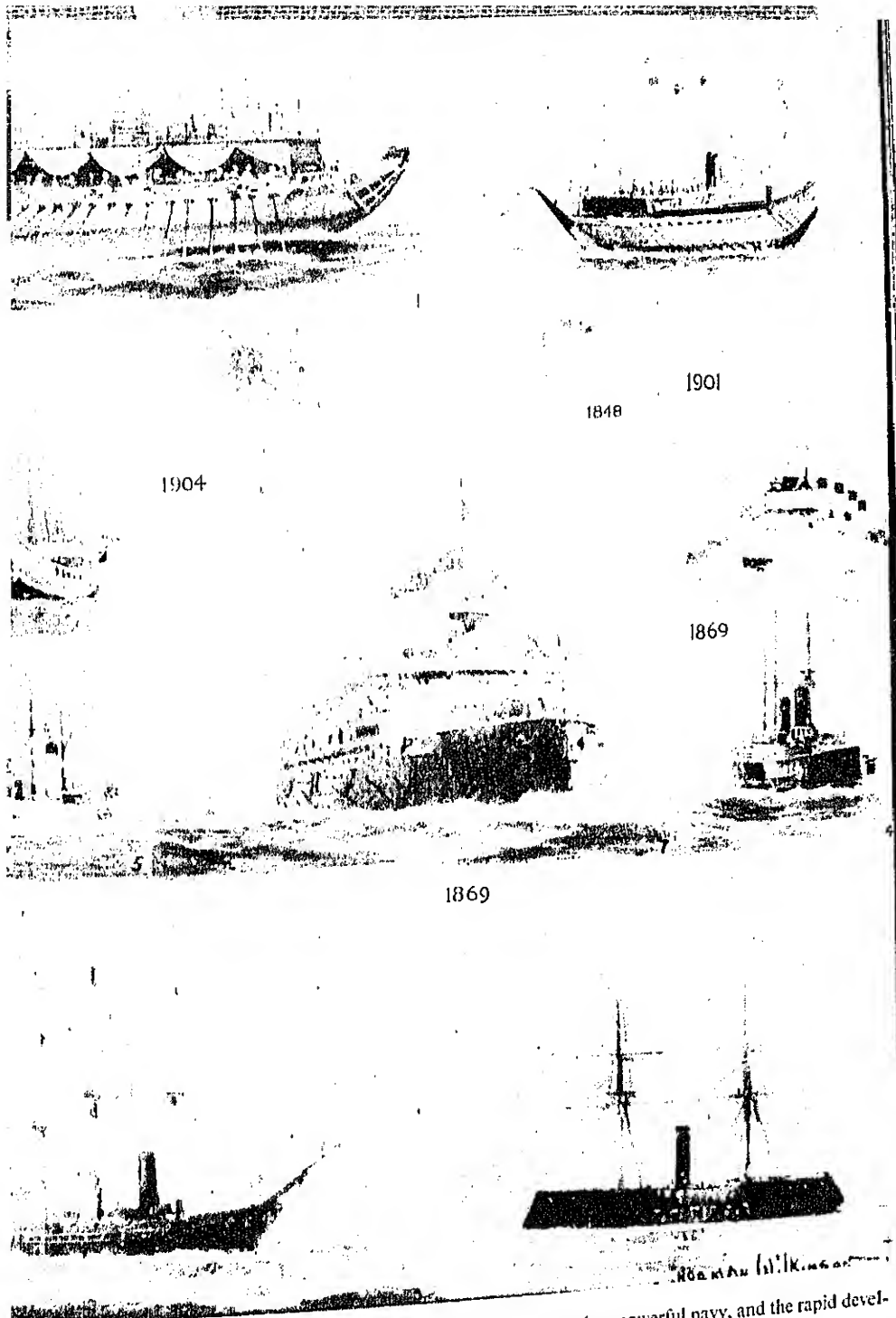
127. A Naval Eye-opener. In 1894 the Japanese put these into action.

g a surprise on Western naval observers when she put warships

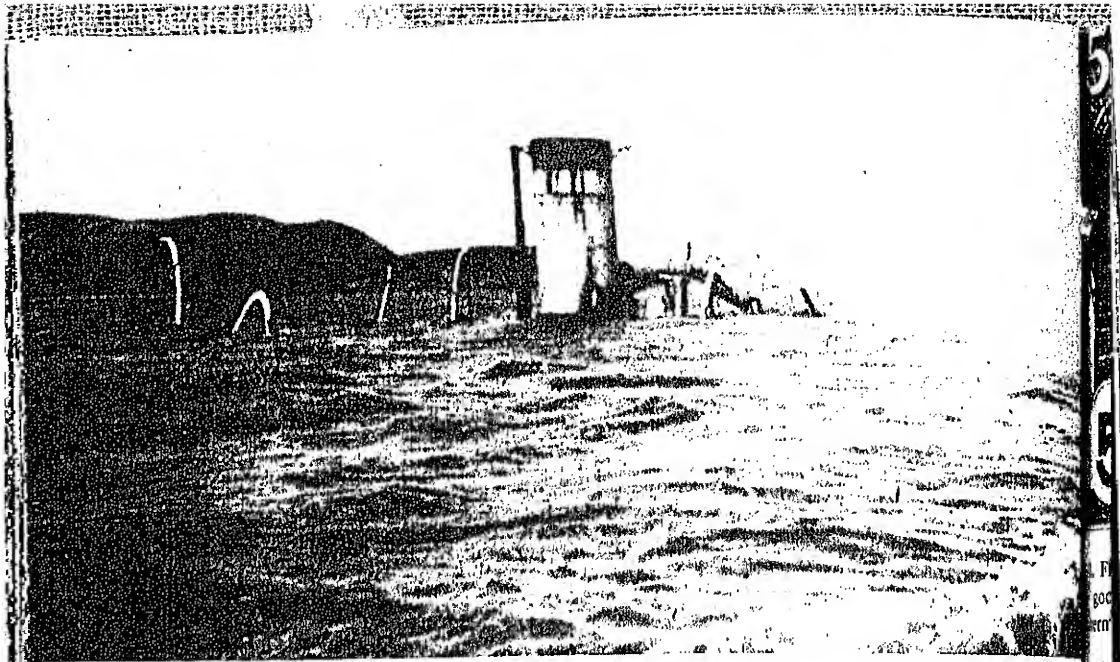
128. Nelson's Message in Japanese. This is the message sent to the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war: "The destiny of the East

depends on this action. Let every man do his best."





the Naval Might of the Rising Sun. Japan's Imperialistic ambitions imply a powerful navy, and the rapid development of the fleet culminated in the naval surprise she sprang on the world at Port Arthur in 1904.



130. The Pearl Harbour of 1904. Without troubling about formal declarations of war, Japanese naval units surprised and bombarded the Russian fleet at Port Arthur as a curtain-raiser for the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5. The battleships *Traverteh* and *Retvisa* were torpedoed.

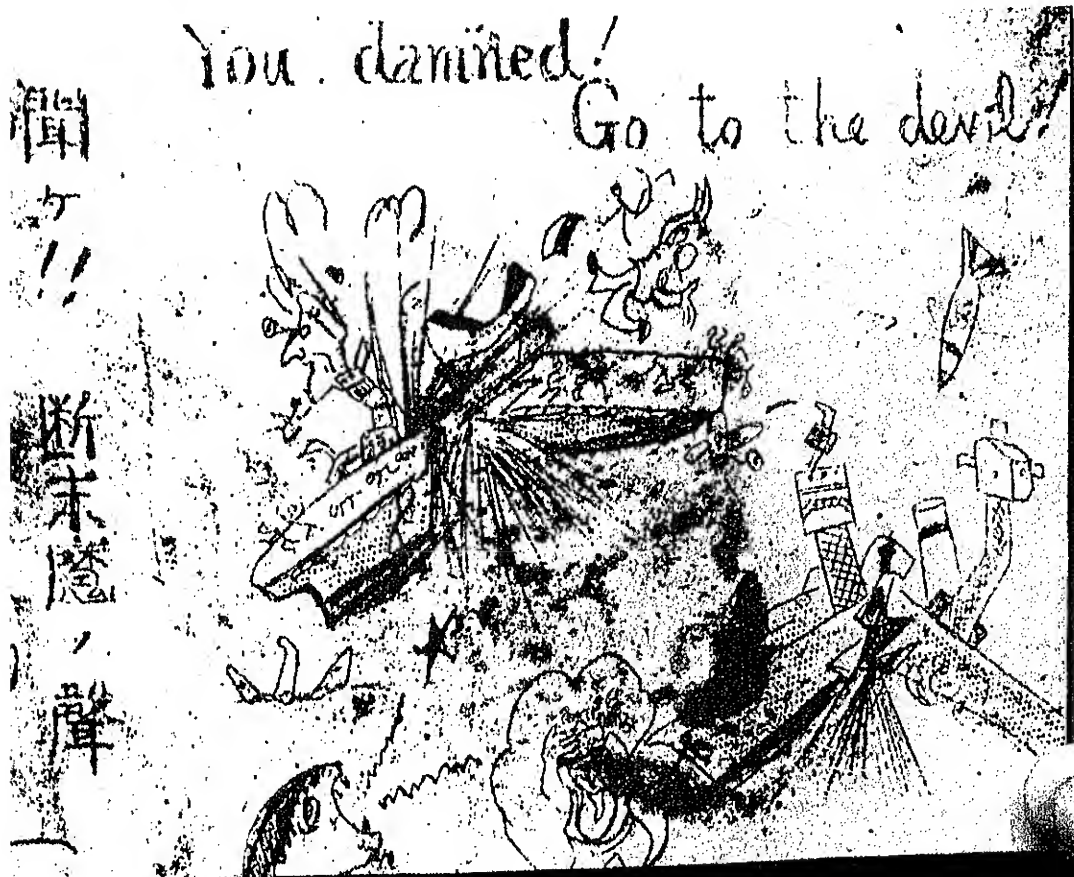
131. Pearl Harbour 1941. At the very time when Japan's special "peace envoys" were negotiating an understanding with the U.S.A. at Washington Japanese aircraft-carriers made a stealthy attack upon Pearl Harbour while the two countries were technically at peace.





ood of Fake Money. Japanese soldiers flooded the recently occupied territories with fake money in 'return' ds which they plundered. These clumsy counterfeits bear no official signature, no picture of the Emperor, no ark, and in many cases are even without a serial number.

affets dropped by Japanese Airmen on Pearl Harbour. The Japanese admonition reads, "Listen to the Voice m. Open your eyes, blind fools!"





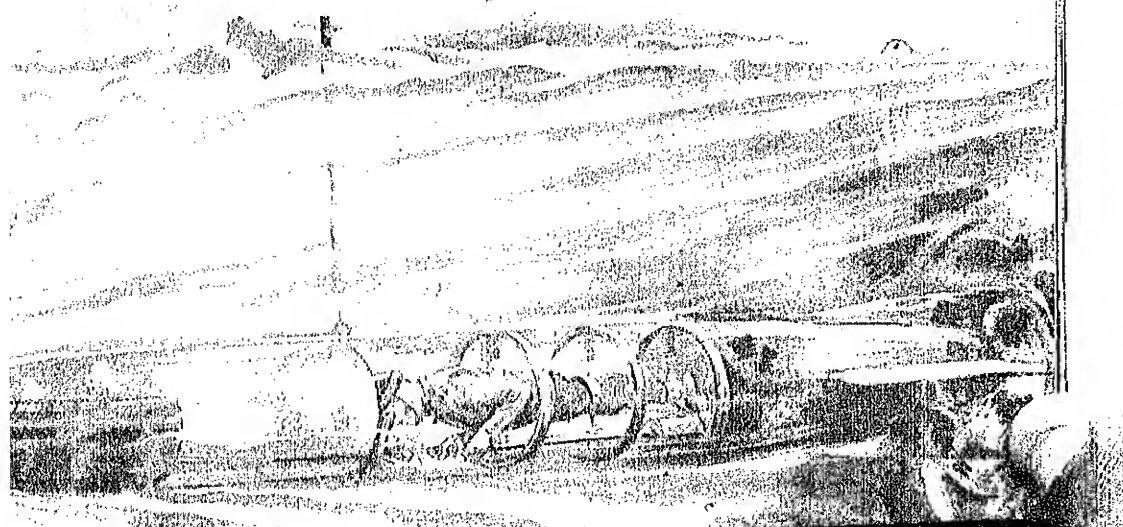
134. Harakiri Squads. Stirred by Samurai teachings, Japanese soldiers and airmen set little value on their lives. This is a pilot of the "Suicide Squad" tying the Japanese flag round his head before taking off for a flight.

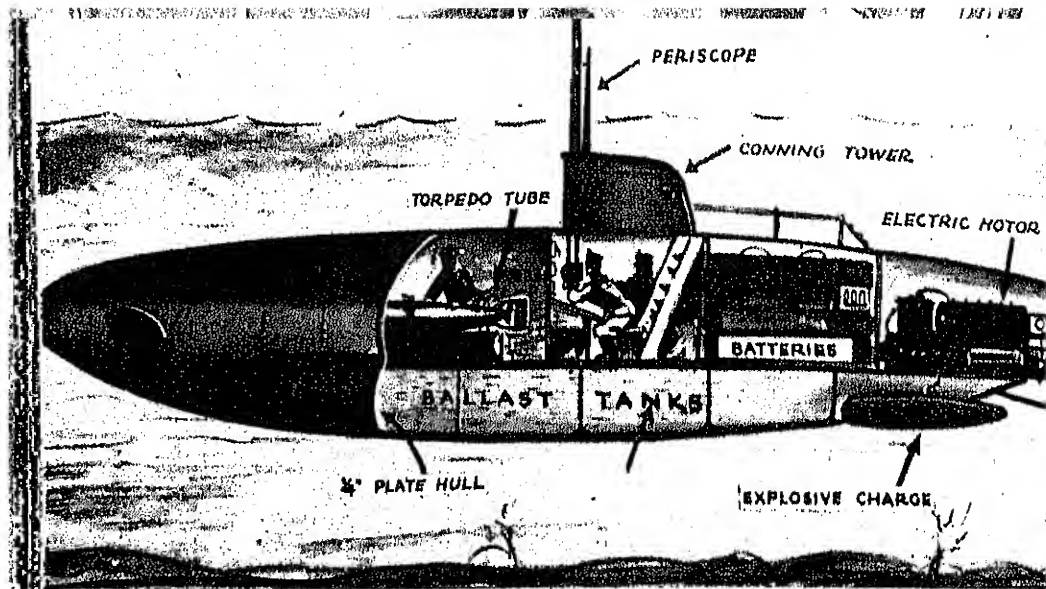
135. The "Human Bombs" Statue. From the cradle the Japanese are reared to think lightly of life - if at all - Japanese history teems with instances of soldiers blindly going to certain death. This statue is in memory of the soldiers who did so with explosives round their bodies at Shanghai in 1932.





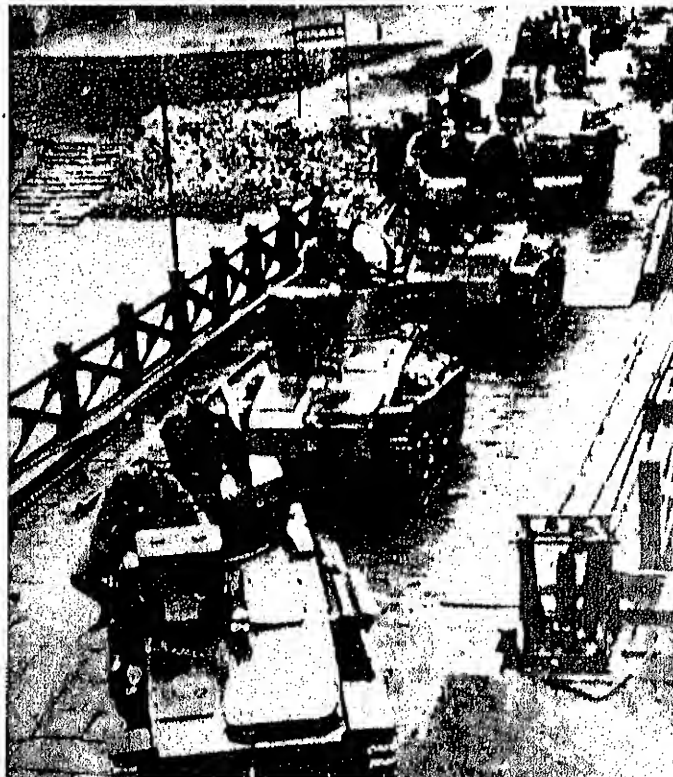
The Human Torpedo. The drawing above shows the sealing of the navigator inside the torpedo, while the w shows the doomed man, eyes to the periscope and hands on the rudder-bars, speeding to death.

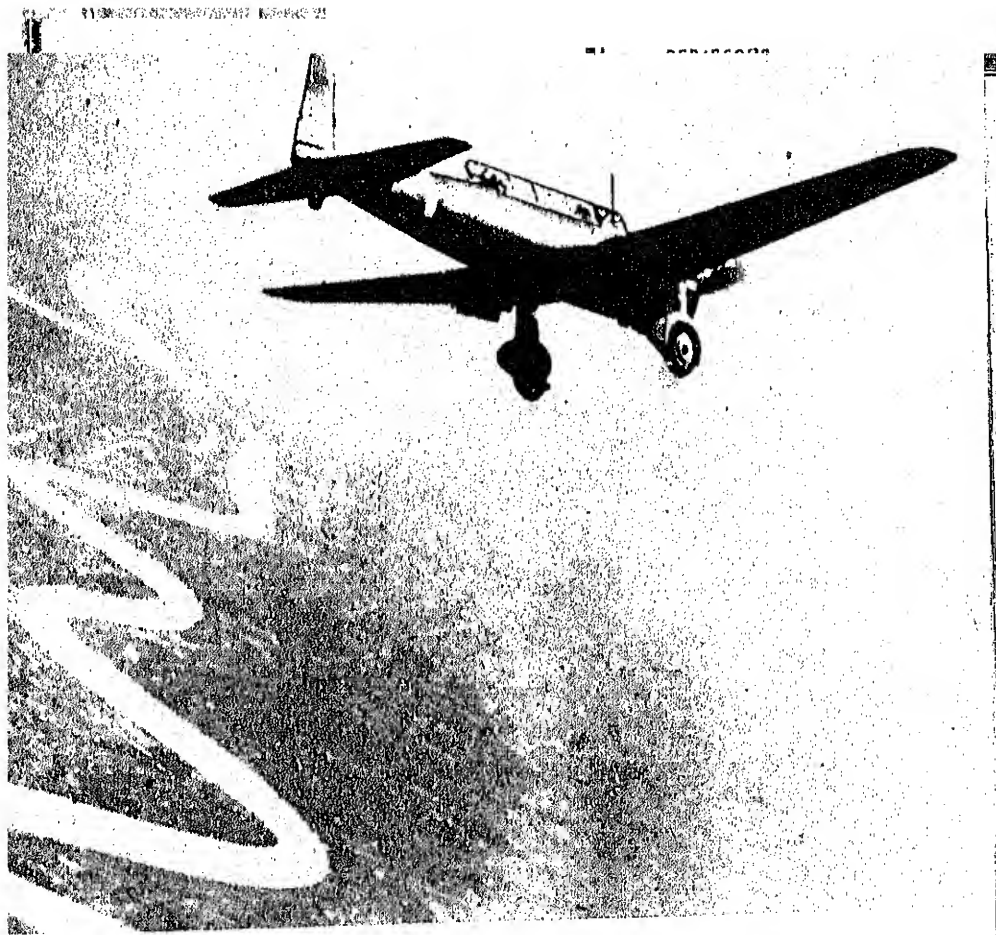




138. Two-man submarine. One of the surprise weapons in the stealthy attack on Pearl Harbour and Ia (Australia) was the midget submarine operated by two men only (diagram).

139. One-man tanks. Japan sprang a surprise on mechanized warfare by her introduction of one-man





over the Burma Road. A portentous picture of the danger to heroic China's lifeline.



141. Comforting the Wounded
One of the proudest traditions of ancient Japan was the Bushido, chivalrous treatment of the enemy. After the naval battle of Tsushima, Admiral Togo visited the Russian fleet at Tsushima and comforted the wounded adversary.

BUSHIDO



142. Paying Homage to the Slain
Admiral Nogi (bowing, on top right) paying homage to the heroic defenders of Port Arthur at the memorial erected in their memory by the Japanese.



do between Brothers. A harrowing incident of the Satsuma uprising in 1877 when Japanese fought Japanese. held aloft are real !

do in Korea. The Japanese, who pretended to have been invited to Korea in 1904 by the puppet regime to the Chinese, apply Bushido to the Koreans. Japanese troops extract a 'confession' by means of torture.

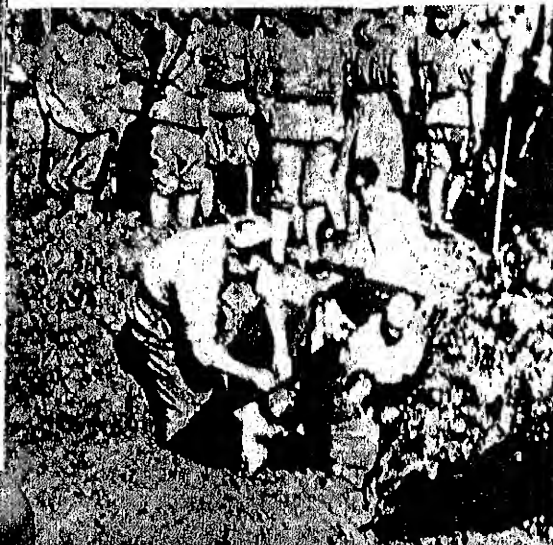




145. On the Way to the Gallows. Trapped by a fifth columnist (the Japanese boy in the rear dressed in Chinese clothes), Chinese patriots are marched to their execution through the ruins of their native village.



146. Punishment to fit the Crime. For accidental tripping on a Japanese Army telegraph wire this Chin boy was bound to a post and had his head sawn off the chivalrous Japanese invaders.



147. Prisoners hurled alive. A harrowing incident at the capture of Nanking by the Japanese. Five Chinese prisoners were thrown alive into a grave for the amusement of the onlooking soldiers.



148. A Familiar Scene. This woman, weeping over a coffin beside her dead husband, mourns one of scores of thousands of innocent Chinese victims.



Snatch Practice. One of the darkest deeds in a long chapter of unparalleled horrors. Japanese soldiers indulge in snatch practice on unarmed Chinese prisoners.

Loneliest Baby in the World. A Chinese baby, the sole survivor of a savage Japanese air raid, amid the ruins of a railway station.

151. Starvation of Babies. Infants' milk supplies were held up during the blockade of the British and French Concessions at Tientsin in 1939. Supplies were kept at the border in the sun to turn it sour.





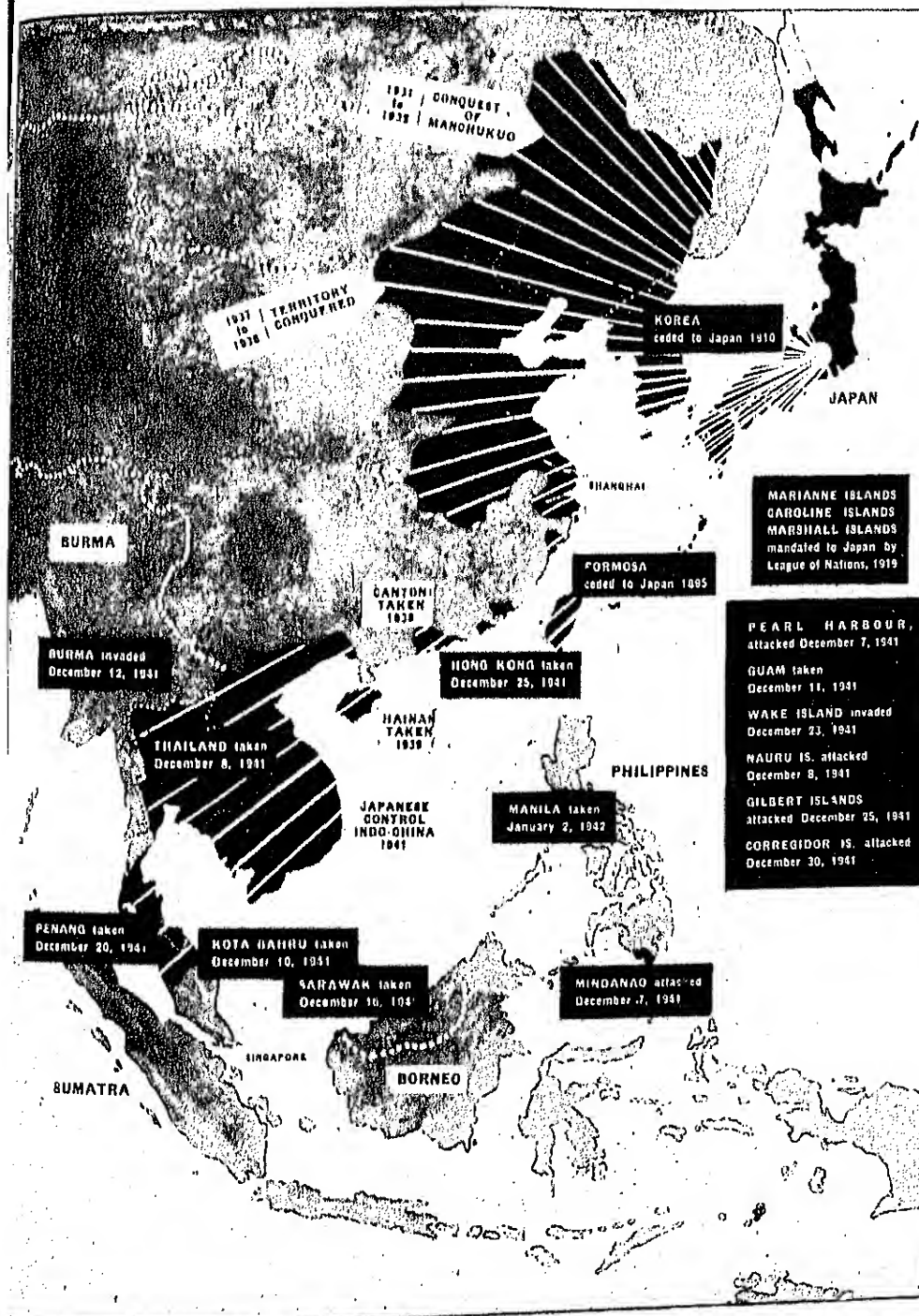
152. Secret Weapon. One of the 'secret weapons' of the Japanese invaders in China and other places is the immediate establishment of cheap dope dens, to undermine native resistance.



153. The Gibbet. Thousands of innocent Chh been hanged by the ruthless Japanese. A favourite of the preachers of 'Bushido' is to cut bodies, leaving the heads hanging -- as an ex

154. The Cage Brothel. Hand in hand with the dissemination of dope goes the introduction of cage brothels in occupied territories as part of the systematic attempt to debauch the natives.





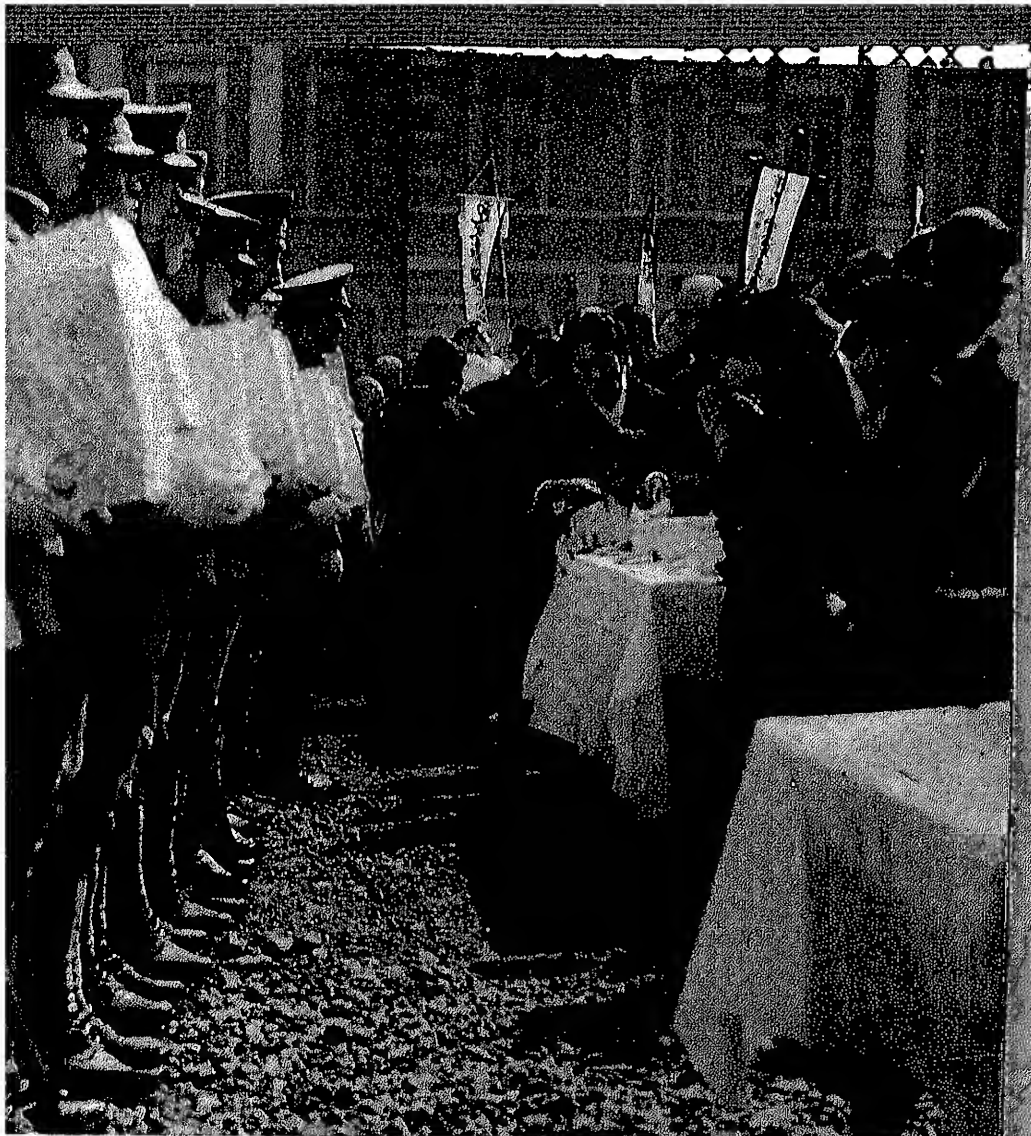
155. A Grim Record of Fifty Years of Japanese Aggression.



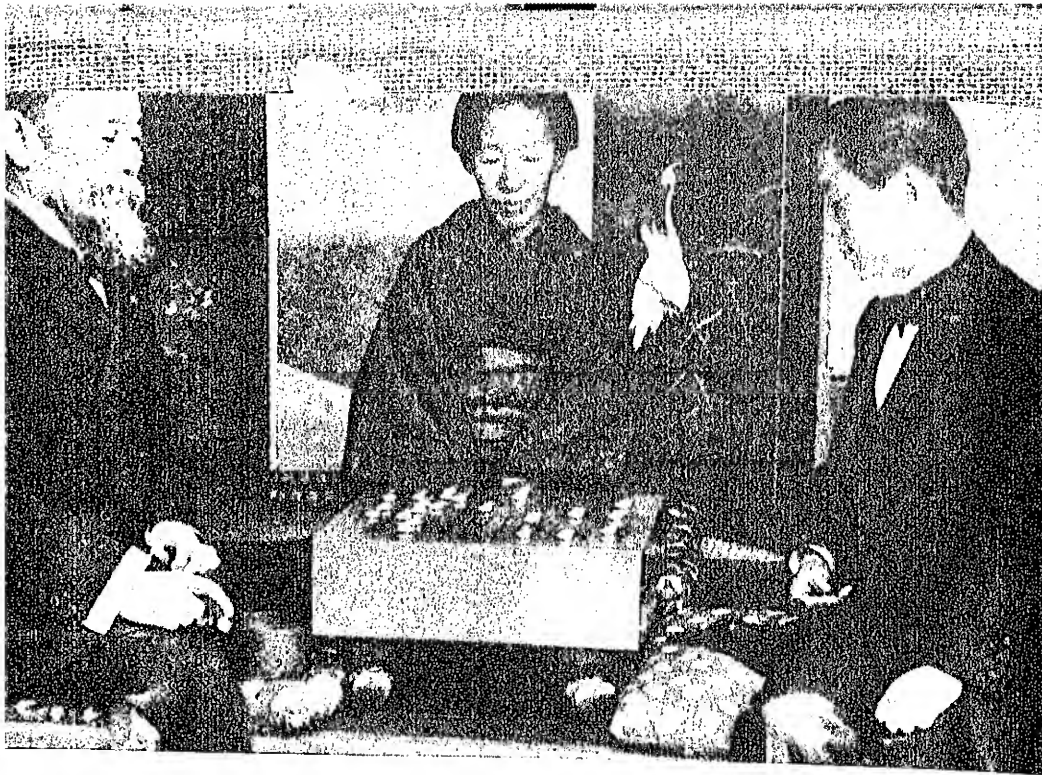
156, 157. Return of the Ashes. To die for the Emperor and Japan is the highest honour a Japanese aspires to, and the ashes of the slain are ceremoniously enshrined at the Yasukuni shrine. The ashes are carried back to their homes after which they are returned to the surviving families.



8. Pro
families.



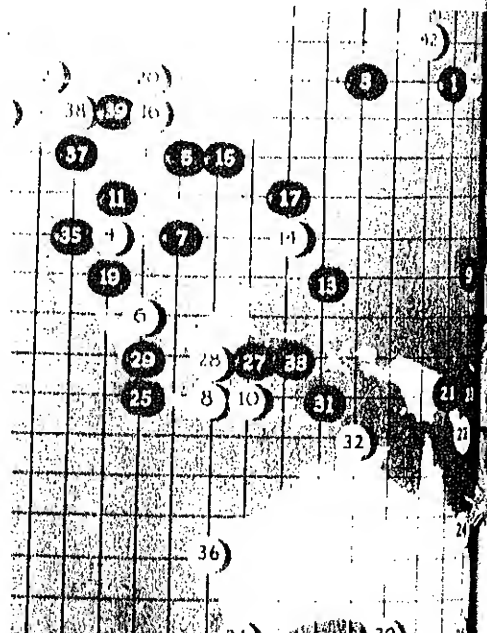
from the Emperor. There are no tears or lamentations when the ashes of the slain are taken over by the
have lost a son or a husband is an honour and no cause for mourning.

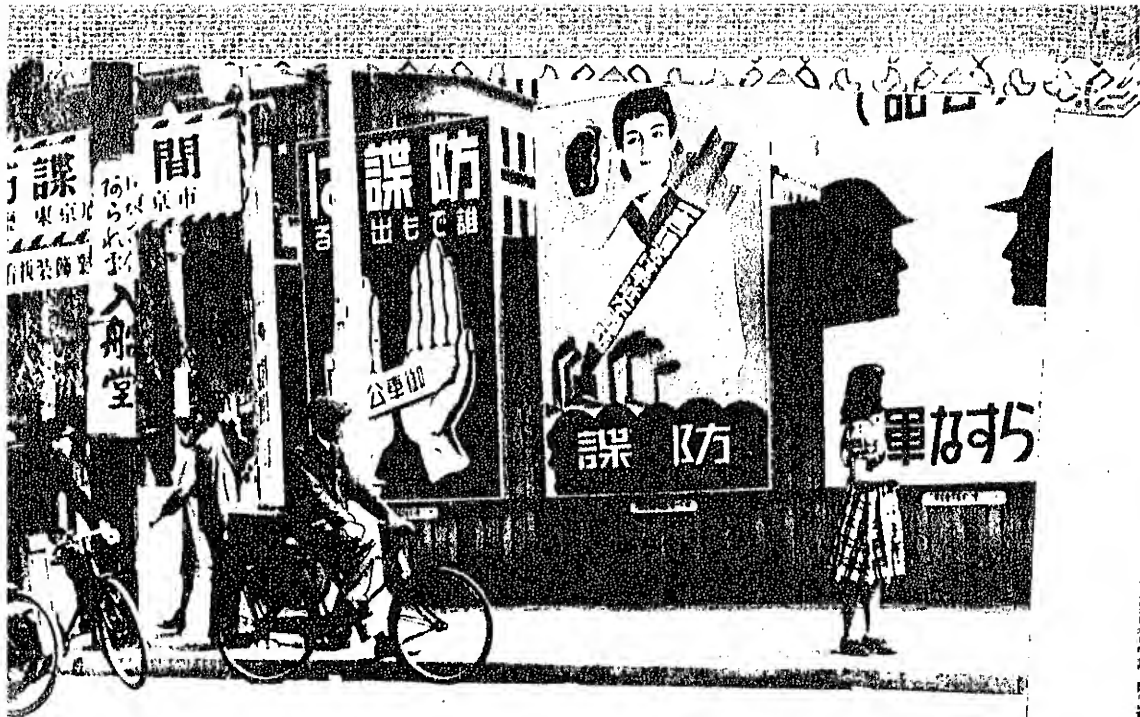


59. 'Go'—The National Game. Japanese statesmen and Army and Navy officers are all 'Go' enthusiasts—a sure stepping-stone for quick promotion. Count Ito, architect of the Constitution of 1899, playing 'Go' with his nephew.

60. 'Go'-getters. Soldiers of Japan carry 'Go' games with them and, unaffected by the grim environment of the havoc of war, they pull out the board and their beloved game.

161. 'Go' Strategy. 'Go' is an inspiration to Japanese strategists, and her recent war moves followed the pattern of a 'Go' game. Drawn on a map of the Pacific Japanese armies (black) strike and gain points by encirclement.





ss Talk' Drive. Ironically, the Japanese seem to fear fifth-column activities and have embarked upon the Spy' campaign. Anti-spy weeks are organized in various cities by the display of posters.

se Women take to Arms. The women of Nippon, as fanatically patriotic as the men, have been enlisted raining organization, and even chorus girls assume a martial aspect.





164. Teutonic. Warning. A prophetic warning by the late Kaiser Wilhelm II, who personally drew this cartoon, exhort the nations of the West against the peril of Japanese invasion.

165. A Japanese Dream. This revealing native picture discloses as far back as 1900 Japan's intentions to devastate Europe. The building on the left represents Russia and Germany, and France is represented by the Eiffel Tower on the right.

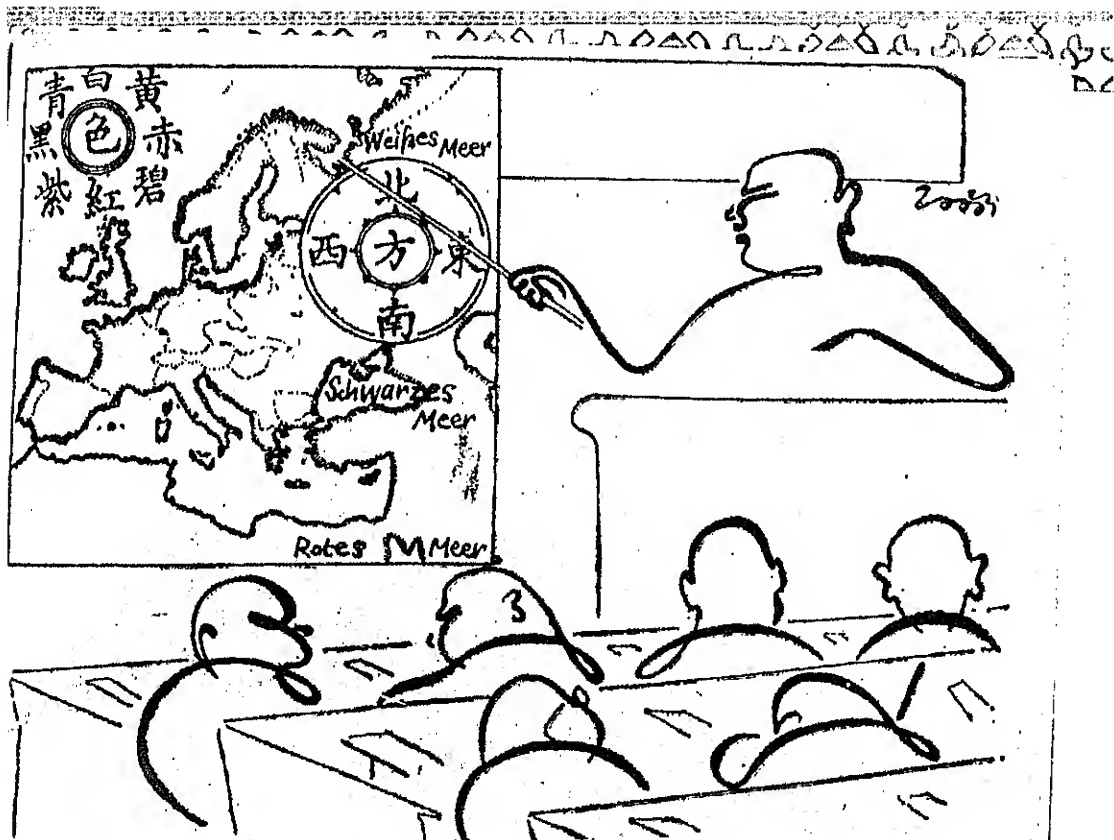


ion ago Japan already dreamed
aggrandizement, well reflected in
anese cartoon. The Tsar and the
re being driven at the head of a
triumphal march through the
riomphe in Paris.



ling Europe. A Swiss car-
ecast Japanese designs for





idid Friends. Japanese Professor: "After the conquest of the Red, Black, and White Seas we must capture the lustries of the Whites." (An Italian cartoon shortly before Pearl Harbour.)

e Japanese Peril. (Guerin Meschino, Milan.)





